The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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VOL. 1 NO. 214 | BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10 1913. | ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.,1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1914. 3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.......	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledoni ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON	,, 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	12th Nov.
Ka wachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York B[illegible]
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR *PHEROZESHAH* MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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SHIPPING,

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan......	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb......
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Compbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED..............£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.............£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 10th Nov.	11 a.m.	† P. D. & C.M.
KOLA	1205,	Th. 13th Nov.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA......	2185,	Fri. 14th Nov.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Tuesday 11th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.		Sailing on.
†PURNEA.........	3306	Thursday,	13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,,	27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,,	11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,,	25th ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th November, 1913.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
169

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

---

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Eliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer point)
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

BANKING,

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation. etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamoms, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and Electroplate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift.

Ample spaceis provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line....................	0	4
Minimum charge......	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economits, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

FOR XMAS GIFTS and PRESENTS:—Please inspect the varied assortments of useful articles and fancy goods at INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY Hornby Road, Bombay. 0745

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

WANTED

ANY lady requiring services of good Traveling Maid in return for passage home apply to MRS. R. E. BARROW, Nowshera.

AN English girl wishing to see Agra and Delhi would like to be received in an English family of good social position from Nov. 18th. Terms moderate.—Apply S.S.S., c/o Thomas Cook & Co., Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY or GENTLEMAN TUTOR and COMPANION WANTED to take charge of a young boy studying fifth standard. Second Language French. Shall have to stay at Malabar Hill. Terms according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 249 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0732

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL POONA.—WANTED an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS for a Junior class. One with training and certificate preferred. Good salary for a competent Teacher. Non-resident. Provident Fund. Apply to

THE HEAD MASTER.

REQUIRED ON HIRE a large Dancing Marquee without poles 60 feet by 30 to 40 feet with proper dancing floor to be erected in Sialkot middle of December. Reply submitting estimate by wire to MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Lancers, Sialkot.

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

SITUATION WANTED by European thoroughly well up in grass and dairy farming, agriculture and horticulture, office work and accounts. Capable Manager. Also a Competent Sanitary Inspector Excellent testimonials.—Apply MANAGER, Soldiers and Sailors Institute Kirkee.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—The services of a FOREMAN for the Spinning Machinery and a FOREMAN for the Weaving Machinery are required in the Textile Department of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED experienced COMPOUNDER, Call at No. 1, Bharucha Building, Princess, Street, F. S. MADAN & Co.,

WANTED a second hand Motor Cycle with Side Car (Cane) preferably a 1913 model.—Write giving particulars to F. CHANDLER, Military Grass Farm Jubbulpore.

WANTED Three first class Landaulette Cars, best make, for Friday, 28th November. Apply with particulars, Room 228, Taj Mahal Hotel.

WANTED immediately a governess, pure European, for three girls, ages 11½, 9½, and 6, usual subjects. Music and French essential. Excellent ayah kept. Home in spring.—Apply MRS. P. L. BARKER, Jhelum, Punjab.

WANTED—A Graduate for D. A. V. High School, Dehra Dun. Pay Rs. 75 p. m. with Provident Fund benefits. Trained and experienced preferable.—Apply sharp together with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER stating age and subjects the candidate is most capable to teach.

WANTED—For the Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram who is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, an Indian graduate possessing knowledge of Sanskrit and modern methods of education. He should have practical experience of teaching work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to THE MAHARANI SAHEBA of Vizianagram.

WANTED

WANTED by February 15th an experienced housekeeper for Auckland House School, Simla—For full particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Auckland House, Simla.

WANTED small BUNGALOW or FLAT with good servants' quarters, or to share Bungalow or Flat.

CARDALE,
24, Esplanade Road.

WANTED—About Nov. 25th an English Nurse for two children, a girl of 5½ and a body of 3. Wages from Rs. 40.

Apply Mrs. E. H. BOOME, 112th Infantry, Nowshera, N. W. F. Province.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY English-speaking Native Drivers, Shunters, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Examiners. Apply personally THE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED for quiet Station Governess Companion (pure European) to teach two boys ages six and seven. Reply with references stating age, salary required etc., to Mrs. Adamson, Dholpur, Rajputana. 0733.

WANTED at once—2 Typists, minimum speed 30 words, 2 Accountant Clerks, Entrance passed, neat handwriting essential, those with business experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to A. BARAKAT & Co., Delhi.

WANTED a European Bandmaster, to join at Nowshera on 1st January or 15th February 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to BAND PRESIDENT, 24th Punjabis, Bannu, N.W.F.P.

WANTED an experienced and trained Graduate on Rs. 70—75, for Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan Sitapur. B. Sc. preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan (Sitapur).

WANTED immediately a SHORTHAND TYPIST, matriculate or P. E. Write to

P. B. JOSHI,
Huzur Secretary,
Gondal State.

WANTED, for Government Press, Delhi, good COMPOSITORS and Distributors. Permanency to really first class men, Apply

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Printing, India.
Delhi.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED a children's NURSE in a respectable Hindu family in the moffussil, children's previous experience unnecessary. Hospital nurse and a Hindu preferred. Must be fond of children—good salary. Apply with terms and particulars to Box No 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 0707

WANTED good ORCHESTRAL PLAYERS for permanent Orchestra. Violins, Cellos, Violas, Oboe, Cornets, Trumpets, French Horns, and Trombone. Good pay for competent men. Apply to

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC,
Government House.
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED. an experienced EUROPEAN GOVERNESS for two Mohammedan Princes, 7 years of age. She should know Hindustani so as to talk the language fairly well. Furnished house, food, conveyance and servants found. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
Rampur, United Provinces.

WANTED Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for temporary service in Rajputana, for about a year, on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Rajputana,
Ajmer.

WANTED for Bushire Residency two CLERKS, total emoluments Rs. 80 per mensem each; must have good knowledge of Typewriting and be under 25 years of age. Applications should be addressed to.

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT,
Bushire.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
Advertising
Agricultural
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training.
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED.—QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for temporary service in Rajputana for about a year on a salary of Rs. 60 a month.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajputana, Ajmer

R. CHARLES MACWATT,
LIEUT.-COL. I. M. S.,
Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

WANTED a VETERINARY ASSISTANT for the Jubbulpore Municipality on a consolidated pay of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50 by biennial increment of Rs. 2. The post is pensionable.

He will have to furnish a cash or personal security of Rs. 100. Preference will be given to Mahomedan or a Christan. Applications showing age, educational qualifications and the present occupation will be received upto 25th November, 1913, by

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee,
Jubbulpore.

WANTED an experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem including local allowance.

Preference will be given to a man who has had experience as Accounts Clerk in the Public Works Department. Applicants should submit applications in their own handwriting and attach testimonials.

Applications will also be received for a 3RD CLERK who must be experienced in Shorthand and Typewriting.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.
Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

FOR SALE:

BEST OPPORTUNITY AND SPLENDID BARGAIN.

A taxi complete with meter and in good working order is for sale either cash or on instalment system. Apply Sharp Box No. 243 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0732.

FOR SALE two-seated MOTOR CAR second-hand 1,000 cash no offers or wanted in exchange motor cycle with side car. Apply to:—

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING Co.,
0748 65, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—20 Bore D. B. Shot Gun, with rebounding hammers, by Thos. Turner, in excellent condition and very light. Price with canvas case Rs. 100. Reasonable offer considered.—Apply to COLONEL C. E. BADDELEY, 14, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

FOR SALE—One D. B. hammerless ejector, 12 bore Gun by Jeffries, Rs. 250, in canvas case. Very good condition.

2. .404 H. V. Mauser Magazine Rifle by Manton, with telescope sight, case and 80 cartridges, Rs. 240.

The owner has gone home and the above must be sold at once.—Apply LIEUT. H. R. LODGE, R.F.A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—B. A. G., aged, station game polo, hunted this season, excellent hack, very handsome, Rs. 450.

B. W. M., I. P. A. C., aged, fast trapper, lady's and light weight hack, excellent paces, Rs. 300 or offers.

Apply Capt. LAW, Poona.

FOR SALE.—BAHADUR, ch. a. g. 7 years, very fast, played in tournaments, has won Gymkhana Races—placed under C. T. C. Rs. 800.

A very low offer will be accepted for immediate sale as owner has gone home.—Apply to J. S. FOLJAMBE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer—11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 meter milometer. Insured till 23rd August 1914 Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to

W. W. SMART, I.C.S.
Poona.

FOR SALE.—OWNER REDUCING STABLE.—BLK, W. M. PHYLLIS, aged, I. P. A. C., up to 14 stone. Rs. 900.

Ch. W. G. "O. T." 7 yrs. I. P. A. C., ¾ trained, up to 14 stone, Rs. 1,000.

G. A. G. GREY MIST, aged, I. P. A. C., up to 12 stone. Rs. 800.

B. A. E. CLARENCEUX, 6 yrs., W. I. T. C. 14-0½, up to 13 stone, was raced by importer last winter in Bombay. Has played polo with present owner in Poona Junior Tournament, and recently won Gymkhana Race. Rs. 1,500.

For further particulars apply to W. MORLAND, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar, Deccan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

OWNER ORDERED HOME—.375 Cordite express Magazine, little used, with ammunition, Rs. 180.—Apply LT. TAYLOR, Royal Artillery. Trimulgherry, Deccan.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—LILY COTTAGE. Khandalla. GOMES VILLA, Andheri. Also Building plots for sale at Andheri. Apply to Dr. GOMES Mahomedi Mahal, Bombay 0742

TO LET—A new BUNGALOW at Santa Cruz Second Lane, Hasanabad, airy, facing West, 3 Rooms at ground floor and Rooms at first floor.—Apply to A. H. GHIAWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. 0738.

TO BE LET, from 1st December 1913, an OFFICE, measuring about 600 sq. ft., on the first floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road; Lift, E. L. and Fan points. Apply

A. H. WHEELER & Co.,
on premises.

TO BE LET or FOR SALE:—A COMMODIOUS upper-storied BUNGALOW in Santa Cruz, having a large compound, beautiful garden, two wells, fountain detatched kitchens, outhouses stables, etc. Suitable for residence of large families, or for independent accommodation of four separate families, with independent passages for each, or for Sanatorium, Chummery, Hospital or School. For particulars apply to

PROPRIETOR, BOMBAY STATIONERY MART
0740 Victoria Buildings. Fort.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPNAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE 6TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet up to 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare a dividend on preference Shares for a period of 18 months up to 30th June, 1913.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart. and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th November to the 6th December, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

TATA, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1913. 0744

NOTICE.

THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

AS the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1914, will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Board on the 15th January, 1914, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud-Saraswat Brahman Community (all Sub-Sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1914. Poor and Deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on forms which can be supplied to Students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Honorary Secretary,
The Dabholkar Scholarships Board.
Bombay, Chaupaty Rd.,
Anand-Kanan. November, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RALWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

AND

Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.V.	Down Fast Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.		Stations.		Up. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H M.	Up. New Fast Passenger 1,2,3 H.M
21-0	21-45	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8-30	6-4
23-30	6-55	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	..	Arr.	Meerut Cantt..	Dep.	2-11	..
3-27	..	Arr.	Saharanpur ..	Dep.	23-5	..
9-7	..	Arr.	Lahore ..	Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr.	Rawalpindj ..	Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr.	Peshawar Cantt.	Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY the 12th January 1914.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 31st December 1913 stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1914 at the Institute and only those who stand highest on the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition.	A short essay.
(b) Drawing.	Copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic.	As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra.	do. do.
(e) Natural Science.	Chemistry as at Matric.

Mechanical Engineering students who obtain the First Class Diploma or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice are allowed to sit for the Second Class Bombay Boiler Act Examination without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30.
(2) Electrical Engineering	30.
(3) Textile Manufacture	30.
(4) Technical Chemistry	20.
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.	20.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
0739

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BARON ARDOSSON" has arrived with a CARGO of SUGAR from MAURITIUS, and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, pay freight and take delivery of their cargo without delay. Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning for survey.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the cargo is removed from the Landing Shed.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
743 Agents.

THACKE 'S BOMBAY DIRECTORY, AND THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.

OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE is in Bombay to compile Bombay Directory (Rs. 4-8) and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory (Rs. 25). Firms, Officials, Residents, Private individuals, etc., are requested to send in their particulars at an early date to the address given below:—

Travelling Representative,
THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, Ld.,
Care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
24th October, 1913. 0723

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Local Government is desirous of making provision for the supply of electrical energy within the Municipality of Agra, it is hereby notified that the said Local Government is prepared to grant a license in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act 1910, in this behalf and in respect of the said area to a supply company offering on terms considered favourable to undertake the supply of electrical energy to the aforesaid areas.

Information as to the area of supply can be obtained from the Chairman, Municipal Board, Agra.

Applications for licence in the prescribed form under the Indian Electricity rules should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Allahabad.

B. J. K. HALLOWES, I.C.S.,
Secretary.
Agra, Municipal Board,
6th November, 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay will shortly nominate a candidate for selection by the Government of India to hold one of the three Architectural Scholarships instituted by that Government to facilitate the training of Indians in the principles and practice of architecture with a view to their ultimate employment in the archaeologial Department. The award of the scholarship will be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the scholarships which are open to all natives of India holding the degree of B.A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University, will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each; the educational qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases;

(b) The scholarships will be granted for architectural training in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarships for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year's training.

(c) at the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will, so far as possible, be taken into the Archaeological Department in order to give them special practical instruction for one or two years on a suitable salary.

2. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department through the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. The applications, which should be accompanied by a medical certificate of phycial fitness, should reach the latter by the 1st December 1913.

(Sd.) H. F. BEALE,
0729 Secretary to Government.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of BUILDINGS SURVEYOR, in the Buildings Department of the Rangoon Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The appointment will in the first instance, be on probation and temporary, but there is a reasonable prospect of it being made permanent if and when the regular incumbent of the post is confirmed in another appointment to which he has been appointed on one year's probation.

The applicants must submit with their applications copies of recent testimonials and must state their age, nationality, experience and present employment.

The duties will be practically those of an Assistant to the Buildings Engineer, and the work will consist of assisting in examining deposited plans of buildings with regard to stability and stating "seriatim" the requirements necessary to make them comply with Building Byelaws; supervising the preparation of cases for the Municipal Prosecutor and attending Court; supervising works in progress and reporting on completion of works, etc., etc. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of building construction and must have had at least three years' practical experience and must hold the diploma of a Civil Engineer from a recognised Engineering College. Some knowledge of Architecture is also desirable.

Applicants must not be under 25 or over 35 years of age. The successful candidate will be required to produce a Medical Certificate of fitness from a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, and will be required to join at an early date.

If made permanent, the successful candidate will be required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund, according to the Bye-laws in force from time to time. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules in force for the Indian Services of Government. No exchange compensation or other allowances will be granted. Canvassing for the appointment, either directly indirectly, will disqualify any candidate. The successful candidate will be paid travelling allowance at ordinary Government rates on first joining appointment. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 18th December, 1913.

H. LAWRENCE PEARSON,
M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.
26th September, 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE PREMISES at No. 3, Tamarined Lane Fort, in which the Registered Office of the KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS Company, Limited and the NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Company, Limited was situate, being burnt down by fire, the Registered Office of the said two Companies has been removed to Second Floor ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers
THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS Co., Limited.
THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 8th November, 1913.
0749.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
351 General Traffic Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications or Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TWO BIG FILMS
IN A LION'S DEN.
A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend"

Another Big Hit.
Mr. LESLIE ROSS
A Refined Comedian.
Funny in every fibre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

The last Performances of the New Bandmann Opera Company.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-Night & To-Morrow 9-15 Sharp.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Comedy.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
Wednesday night
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE."
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
Thursday night.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL,"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Friday night
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."
From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.
Saturday night
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece.
"THE GEISHA"
Monday, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian MR. ALFRED FRITH
By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."
Prices of Admission:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5**.
Balcony Rs. **3** Gallery Re. **1**.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Special Notice:—**Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

◆

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.

THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Strong and Gripping Drama

THE EAGLE'S CLAW.

A splendid sensational drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date, expert criminal and his detection.

SEE THE AEROPLANE *vs.* MOTOR RACE!
The most Exciting Scene ever Screened.

BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA.
Coloured Views.

BUNNY CHASED BY BLOOD HOUNDS.
Ripping Comic.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY MONDAY THE 10th INST., BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, THE 11th INST., AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following furniture, such as:—

Sofas and chairs, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and records, single and double almiras, safes, &c.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects the following Insolvents:

Re Husein Mahomed Nency Khairaz.

Chairs, teapoy, bench, writing tables, glass door cupboards, filter, copying press on stand, electric fan, lights, pictures, time-piece, call bell, &c., &c.

Re Jehangir Byramji Dalal, an Insolvent, the following such as arm and armless chairs, office table, benches, wall clock, cash-box, writing tables, Remington typewriter, large safe by Godrez, cupboards, marble time-piece on stand, partition, folding arm easy chair, revolving top office table, telephone case, copying press onstand, call bells, stoves, and electric lights and fans, &c.

Effects of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ibrahim, an Insolvent.
1 bundle pearl dust.
Re: Keshrimul Balchand Insolvent.
6 big pearls, 10 small pearls,
8 pes of silver singason things, 1 broken gold Kadda, and 14 bad rupees.
Re: Eknath Dada Sonani, Insolvent.
1 Lot wearing apparels.
Re: Rahimtoola Ismail, Memon.
1 Lot Coir Mattings.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Shigram.

At 3 p.m. ((S.T.)
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna. Esq, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-bric cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teapoys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresden terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BRASS AND COPPER POTS OF THE INSOLVENT AT KANSARA CHAWL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chhaganlal Umedram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. all the stock-in-trade of the Insolvent, lying at his shop at Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, consisting of copper and brass jugs,

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

cups and saucers, dishes, trays, cups, big pots to hold water, and other miscellaneous pots, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LACES, FROCKS, IMITATION SILK, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tilumall Khupchand an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Thakurdwar Cross Lane, opposite Fanaswadi Lane (where also the goods of the Bhuleshwar Shop are removed) on FRIDAY the 14th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods of the above insolvent such as Silk Frocks, Imitation Jari Laces, Imitation Silk and shop furniture such as Gadlas, Takyas, Show Cupboards, Mehtaboxes, Stands, etc.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR NEAR KOORLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Insolvents, Mahomed Ahmed Khatri, Esmail Ahmed Khatri, and Joosub Ahmed Khatri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

Lot. No. 1.

Particulars:—All that vacant piece of land, situate at Chimboor, in Koorla District, Taluka Thana, admeasuring about 2 acres and 25½ goonthas and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the land of Chunilal Bhogilal and Kanilal Hiralal, on the West by the bungalow of Sitaram Morarrao, on the South by the pasture and beyond it by the Oart of Khursetjee Rustomjee, on the North by the Government way to go from Koorla to Trombay, and bearing Collector's Nos. as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot. Nos.	Falin No.	Area Acre. Goonthas.	Assessment
215	1	0	0-17½	Rs. 1-8.0
216	1	0	0-13	,, 2-13-6
,,	2	0	0-33¼	,, 2-0-0
,,	1	0	1-1¾	,, 9-2-6
				Rs. 15-8-0

Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of Land, Situate in Koorla District in Thana Zilla, admeasuring about 2 acres and 5¼ Goonthas, bearing Survey No. 230, and 239 and Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14 and the Assessment whereof is Rs. 5-6-0 and bounded on the North by the Government passage, on the South by the way to go to Chimboor from Koorla, on the East partly by the land of Gangaram Sakharam and partly by the land of Soonder Narayen and on the West by the land belonging to Bai Pootlibai Sitaram Morarjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., attorneys to the said Official Assignee at their Office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th November, 1913.

Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay
and
11, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

The Pioneer of High Class English and American Dentistry, at lowest possible prices, consistent with the services of a legally qualified Dental Surgeon.

Dr. Boyes was the first dentist in this country to relegate to the past the old system of book debts and large profits and to work instead on the principle of large cash returns and small profits, with the result that to-day his firm is admitted to be the largest of its kind in India.

Guaranteed Painless Extraction, Rs. 5 (or no fee charged).

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Artificial Teeth from Rs. 5 upwards.

Complete upper or lower Sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125.

All Work Guaranteed.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS
LIQUID FUEL.
TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF
SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

On account of the concerned—
25 cases tea.
25 cases tea.
25 cases tea.
25 cases tea dust.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 100 pieces cotton blankets.
On account of the concerned—

One case Japanese goods, containing:—**Silk and cotton embroidered, short and long** kimonos, ladies' embroidered blouses, ladies embroidered pogee dust coats, silk socks, **printed cotton table covers, etc.**

A lot of helmets, straw-hats, felt-hats, gent's and ladies' topees, braces, **belts,** Waist-coats, waterproof caps and hats, tweed caps, jackets, water-proof coats, ties, bows, collars and cuffs, etc.

20 pieces gauze flannel.

A lot of dhoti, collars, neckties, undershirts, etc.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of:—Safes, new sewing machines, second-hand typewriters, slightly damaged by water, leather travelling bags, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th November, 1913. 252.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

◆

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON.
COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E.
V. D. COMMANDING.

BOMBAY 10th November 1913.

1193. *Parade.*—Route March.—To-day Monday, the 10th instant, the Battalion will parade for a March through the City. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5. p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with helmets.

1194. The First Aid Class will not be held to-day Monday, the 10th instant, owing to the March out.

1195. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squadron will parade on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.
II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head. Quarters on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 6-45 p.m.

1196. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday, the 11th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6. p.m.

1197. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and 10.a.m. to 1. p.m. on Saturday. Closed on Thursday and Sundays.

1198. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 7598, Vol. G. D'Silva. "C" Coy.
No. 7599, Vol. E. Chamarette, "C" Coy.
The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—
No. 7036, Vol. H. McCarthy.

1199. *Leave.*—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain C.R. Watkins from 10th November 1913 to 1st March 1914.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

◆

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 1913.

Regimental Committee Meeting.—A Meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Headquarters on Monday 10th November 1915, at 9-30 P.M.
All Officers and Members of the Amusement Committee are requested to attend.

Business.—To arrange for a Dance in the Town Hall towards end of this month.

(Sd.) E.F. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

NOTICE
The Fourth Shoot of the Season will be held on Sunday next at Ghat Kopar.
Distances 200, 300 and 400 Yards.
One target will be reserved for Class firing practice at each Range. Trains as usual.

Mr. Lokumal Tulsidas, Manager of the Credit Bank, Karachi has resigned his position as Secretary to the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Karachi. A meeting will be held on Wednesday next, among other business being the election of a new Secretary.

SHIPPING.

◆

ARRIVALS.

November 8th.

S.S. Ruth	Wiebush	Delgoa Bay Oct.19
S.S. Chantala	Phillips	London 3rd Oct.
S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi 6 Nov.
S.S. BaronArdrossan	Reid	Mauiritius 27 Oct.

DEPARTURES

November 8th.

S.S. Saigon Maru	Yamagochi	Kobe
S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
S.S. Onda	Pittarn	Calcutta
S.S. Abydos	Davis	Mauritius

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—
S.S. Porto Said for Genoa

SATURDAY November 8th. 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agents
A.	ryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Virawa	Manell	M. M. & Co
C. & R.	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	City or Sparta	McGregor	K. N. & Co.
F.	Sardar	Weeks	H. [illegible] & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Hashmits	N. Y. K.
N.	Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. [illegible] & Co
M	Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
P.	Inkenturm	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
2.	Elysia	Coverly	W. & A. G. & Co
7.	Roma	Greenbury	Ralli Bros.
8.	Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9	Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
10 & 11	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
12, & 13	City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
14.	Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co
15	Ula	Olliver	M. M. & Co
16.	Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Ardrosson	Reid	
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W & A. [illegible] Co
Dulwich	Rodding	T M. & Co
Elgin	Patts	K. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkdae.	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Navasino	Simple	W. & A. G.& Co
Porto Said	Molle	Rubattino Line
Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Botti na	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C. A G. & Co

The P. and O. s.s. Delta with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at six o'clock this morning.

S. S. Ruth.—The steamer Ruth, 2,222 tons, Captain G. A. Wiebush, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Delgoa Bay which port she had left on 19th October, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Chantala.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chantala, 3,103 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from London which port she had left on the 3rd October with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi which port she had left on 6th November with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Ardrossan.—The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2,715 tons, Captain D. M. Reid, arrived in the harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius which port she had left on 27th October with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru.—The Japan line steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Onda.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F. G. Pittarn, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Abydos.—The steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain E. L. Davis sailed on Saturday, for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUMBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Tel. 1134.
183. A.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th November 19133 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi; night temperature is in excess at Multan, but in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in Kathiawar and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south Konkan. Minimum temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri and Marmugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A depression is shown to-day off the south Coromandel coast where seas have become rough and nearly general and fairly heavy rain has fallen. Some showers have occurred also in the adjacent districts inland.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast, fairly general rain elsewhere in south-east Madras and local rain in south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 10th of November 1913.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of last 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire ..						
Do. (6th) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	92.3	70.0	61	..	0.00	—0.08
Muskat ..	89.3	72.8	46	..	0.00	0.00
Do. 2nd) ..	85.3	74.6	76	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	85.8	59.5	51	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi ..	76.4	43.1	64	..	0.11	0.10
Lahore ..	84.4	48.7	66	..	0.00	0.00
Sirsa ..	84.3	53.0	52	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala ..	83.5	45.9	66	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi ..	81.0	58.3	44	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	86.0	58.5	37	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri ..	85.3	53.1	56	..	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi ..	87.6	56.5	29	..	0.00	—0.05
Cawnpore ..	85.1	55.5	49	..	0.00	—0.27
Allahabad ..	88.6	55.5	47	..	0.00	—0.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	91.1	60.8	53	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi ..	87.0	70.0	81	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer ..	87.6	56.7	64	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur ..	87.7	54.1	41	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah ..	89.6	60.6	42	..	0.00	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93.5	60.0	50	..	0.00	
Dwarka ..	86.8	?	63	..	0.00	
Veraval ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajkot ..	93.6	57.3	36	..	0.00	
Bhavnagar Para. ..	94.0	60.8	37	..	0.00	
Surat ..	95.4	65.1	53	..	0.03	
Ahmedabad ..	94.6	65.2	56	..	0.00	
Dessa ..	94.3	56.9	31	..	0.00	
Neemuch ..	86.4	51.5	24	..	0.00	0.00
Indore ..	87.1	55.6	40	..	0.00	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	86.8	54.8	64	..	0.00	—0.16
Saugor ..	86.3	60.6	21	..	0.00	—0.03
Hoshangabad ..	88.6	58.4	45	..	0.00	—0.12
Khandwa ..	91.2	57.6	50	..	0.00	—0.14
Akola ..	91.7	59.0	38	..	0.00	—0.19
Amraoti ..	89.9	63.3	43	..	0.00	—0.19
Nagpur ..	91.1	60.8	54	..	0.00	—0.41
Chanda ..	89.0	57.0	75	..	..	—0.39
Raipur ..	88.7	65.4	59	..	..	—0.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	87.9	75.2	77	..	..	—0.28
Ratnagiri ..	92.8	66.9	60	..	0.31	
Mormugao ..	84.5	70.2	74	..	..	—0.48
Karwar ..	89.7	68.0	71	..	..	—1.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93.4	58.6	43	..	..	—0.16
Ahmednagar ..	88.1	55.5	55	..	..	—0.27
Poona ..	88.0	57.3	67	..	..	—0.43
Sholapur ..	88.3	63.6	35	..	0.00	—0.61
Bijapur ..	85.2	63.3	40	..	0.00	—0.38
Belgaum ..	83.8	61.5	64	..	0.00	—1.01
Aurangabad ..	88.9	58.5	33	..	0.00	—0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.4	58.2	61	..	0.00	—0.34
Hyderabad ..	86.8	61.2	56	..	0.00	—0.69
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore .	88.3	71.8	56	..	0.03	—1.26
Calicut ..	85.3	?	95	..	2.60	0.42
Cochin ..	86.7	74.2	82	..	1.46	—1.29
Colombo ..	82.0	72.5	93	0.74	5.41	1.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	87.8	69.2	58	..	0	—3.18
Bellary ..	91.0	62.3	42	..	0	—1.07
Cuddapah ..	88.5	68.5	54	..	0	—1.21
Madras ..	81.0	73.0	80	1.00	1.40	—2.94
Bangalore ..	82.3	59.8	79	..	0	—1.52
Coimbatore ..	83.9	69.8	74	..	0.62	—0.37
Trichinopoly ..	79.6	72.3	85	0.28	0.58	—1.00
Vizagapatam	78.7	73.7	97	3.84	10.81	×5.70

SIMLA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MUSKETRY PRIZE-WINNERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The Simla Volunteer Rifles completed their musketry season and the prize distribution will take place to-morrow. The Commanding Officer congratulates Sergeant L.B. Ginns on his consistent good shooting which has won him for the second year in succession the Viceroy's Cup and the championship of the Corps.

The following are the prize-winners:—

Long Service Medals—Lance.-Corporal Harvey, Volr. R. Day, Volr. Rushton and Volr. Thorpe.

Provincial Medal—H Rees.

Corps Medals—Sergts Lawrence (Gold) and Hyphar (Silver) and Volr. Arbery (Bronze.)

The Commander-in-Chief's Cup—Volr. E. J. Arbery.

Sir Harcourt Butler's Cup—Sergt. Ginns.

Walker Challenge Shield—E Company score 731, C Company secured second place with 726

Ahren's Challenge Cup (awarded to the Company leaving the six highest places in the Championship)—H Company.

Cup presented by Officers of individual tactical matches—Sergt. Coates, score 74.

The Commanding Officer's Cup for Company tactical matches—H Company score 187, I Company with 162 secured small medals.

Sergt. Ginns scored 224 for the Championship and Sergt. Coates was second with 219.

ACTRESS DIVORCED.

Damages agreed at £200 were on Oct. 24, in the Divorce Court, before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane and a common jury, awarded to Mr. Herbert Cecil Jeffcoat, actor says the "Daily Mail."

He asked for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, Enilne Margaret, wth the co-respondent, Mr. A. Dean Cain, of Worthing. There was no defence.

The petitioner first met his wife when touring in "A Girl from Kays," in which his wife played the title role. They were marred on January 25, 1908. At first they toured together, but at Christmas, 1908, Mrs. Jeffcoat obtained an engagement in pantomime at Liverpool, and it was there he met the co-respondent.

The petitioner went on a two years' tour with "The Cingalee" Company, during which time his wife lived with her mother. In September, 1912, he obtained information about his wife's relations with the co-respondent. They had stayed together in Worthing in 1910, and the lady had a child.

The damages were assessed by the jury at £200 as agreed, and a decree nisi was granted, with £75 costs.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The disturbance in the Bay probably developed into the storm off the coast to the south-east of Madras. The only rainfall reported occurred in the Coromandel and Tenasserim coasts. Chief falls:—Mergui and Moulmein, two inches; Negapatam, four; Cuddalore, two; Madras, one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the South Peninsula.

Earthquake report:—A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at ten hours thirty-five minutes yesterday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY 7th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.939
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	72.7
Dew Point	"	69.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.681
Extent of of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.4
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	87.9
Minimum do. do.		74.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		.. ENE,ESE,WSW.SW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		155

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th November, was 30.166 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1913		High Water					
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time				Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Sun.	9	m	8	21		25	5
			9	14	a	25	1
Mon.	10	m	8	53		25	8
			9	46	a	26	1
Tues.	11	m	9	23		26	9
			10	17	a	26	11
Wed.	12	m	9	53		26	3
			10	48	a	27	8
Thurs.	13	m	13	24		26	6
			11	20	a	28	3
Fri.	14	m	10	57		26	6
			11	54	a	28	7

1913		Low Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Sun.	9	m	1	58		20	7
			2	44		18	4
Mon.	10	m	2	44		20	2
			3	11	a	17	7
Tues.	11	m	3	24		19	10
			3	38	a	16	10
·	12	m	4	2		19	6
			4	6	a	15	3
	13	m	4	39		19	4
			4	35	a	15	9
Fri.	14	m	5	15		19	3
			5	5	a	15	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
9. (Sun;)	6h.	42m.	6h.	3m.
10 Mon)	6h.	43m.	6h.	2m.
11. (Tues.)	6h.	44m.	6h.	2m.
12 (Wed)	6h.	44m.	6h.	2m.
13. (Thurs.)	6h.	45m.	6h.	1m.
14. (Fri.)	6h.	45m.	6h.	1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h	59.2m	P.M
First Quarter.	Nov	6th	0h	4 4m.	A M.
Full Moon		14th	4h	41.4m.	A M
Last Quarter.		21st	1h	26.5m.	P M.

70-YEAR-OLD LOVER.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S £30,000 CLAIM.

An action for £30,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Miss Mary McIntyre, a school teacher, against a septuagenarian, Mr. William Hughes, a rich Brooklyn manufacturer, is causing much merriment in the Supreme Court of New York, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The case reached its climax to-day in the recital of a long series of love-letters to which the plaintiff listened in tears, while the four buxom daughters of the defendant divided their time between giggling and gazing in quizzical disapproval at the face of their father. Fond invitations to join him in moonlight walks or to accompany him to the theatre alternated in the defendant's love-letters with the anxious exhortation, "Don't breathe a word to my daughters."

From Bermuda the defendant penned fiery protestations of undying affection, to which he added the following postscript:—"In my room again, thinking of you and for you. I send you a chain of kisses seven hundred miles long, with the end attached to your lips and then encircled endlessly round your heart. There is not a missing link in them."

The plaintiff said that Mr. Hughes won her consent to be his wife only after a long courtship, during which he promised to bequeath her £10,000 more than any of his daughters. Suddenly, when all preparations for the wedding had been made and even the wedding breakfast ordered, he telephoned, "It is all off."

The defence is that the woman proposed.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 8

Consols 2½ %	72¾
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·30
Rentes 3 %	87
Berlin Cheques on London	20·50
Bar Silver Spot	27 9 16
" 2 months hence	27 ·2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 3-4
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 mnst	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 3-4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-4

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	75,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to Continent	51,000

Futures at New York Jan. 12 93 Previous Closing price 13 33,

Futures at New York Mar. 13.00 Previous Closing price 13·40.

Declined owing to Bearish government ginners Report and to Longs Unloading

Spot Cotton at New York 13·70. Previous price 14.00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·7-16. Previous price 13·5-8.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans; Jan. 13·18. Previous price 13.50.

Futures at New Orleans; Mar. 13·25, Previous price 13.58.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10·1-4
Demand Bills	4 84 5-8
Silver Commercial Bars	59· 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports ..	23,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Quiet-Steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Mid Americans	7·54 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·25 d

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Previous closing price	To-day's price
N D.	7·1:	7 13
D J.	7·10	7·11
J. F.	7 09	7·10
F. M.	7·09	7·11
M A.	7 10	7·11
A M	7.10	7·11
M. J	7 10	7 11
J. J.	7 08	7·10
J. A.	7·05	7·08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	23,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	Previous closing price	To-day price.
N. D.	7·12	7·14
D. J.	7·10	7·12
J. F.	7·09	7·11
F. M.	7·09	7.11
M. A.	7·10	7 12
A. M.	7·10	7 12
M. J.	7·10	7 12
	08	7 10
J. A.	7·05	7·08

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,211,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	412,000
East Indian Visible Supply	131,000
American Visible Supply	3,391,000
Other	146,000
Total Sales	63,000
East Indian Sales	—
Total Speculation	5,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	16,000
East Indian Forwarded	7,000
East Indian Actual Export	—
East Indian Imports	2,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat — ..	410,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	491,000

MANCHESTER.

NOVEMBER 8.

Grey Shitings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	9-2 1-2
" " 44-in. 33-33 1-2 " 9 lbs,	9-1 1-2
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10-10 1-2
" Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards. 22 by 21	7-2

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON. 8.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lb. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½.; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship 43½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. quiet. Calcutta Linseed 43-3; Nov.-Dec.; London value quiet steady.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Nov.-Dec.; London Buyers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London nominal, Tone, steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1 Nov-Dec.; sellers firm. Freight of Coal Cardiff 12 nominal.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12¾; nominal Jan March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-6; sellers Novembee; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; sellers May; opened quit closed steady. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-8¼; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-6¾; November value quiet. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 40½; Nov.-Dc.; Hamburg sellers quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; Nov.-Dec. Hull value quiet.

Ginners Report.—The United States Census Bnurea gives the amount of Cotton Ginnec up as 8,836,000 Bales.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir—Will the members of the Corporation ask the Municipal Commissioner or the Health Officer to state whether there is no decrease in malaria cases in the city in spite of the attempts of the Health Department and also after having closed and filled in almost all wells and tanks in the city? If there is no decrease where is the necessity for members of the Corporation to sanction Rs. 7,000 (vide business agenda of the Corporation), to maintain the malaria staff to inspect wells and tanks thus wasting the money, as closing of wells and tanks do no good in improving the condition of the city a bit. These wells and tanks have been existing in the city for more than a hundred years without cauisng the present, imaginary nuisance and danger to the public health.

The Municipal authorities may as well expend that amount in improving the bad state of Municipal open drains in F and G Wards, which are really the sources of nuisance and danger to the health of the public. Besides the Municipal authorities would never have lost a moment in taking steps if these drains were owned by private persons and dragging them to courts of law under section 381 of the Municipal Act.

Yours, etc.,

S. D. N

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEELKY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write us as follows under date London, October 23rd:—

GOLD.

About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. The amount shipped to India this week was £110,600. A small portion of the available balance has been taken for the Continent, and, in all probability, the remainder will be sent into the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Oct. 16th £212,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 17th £62,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 18th £35,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 20th £17,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 20th £200,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.
Oct. 21st £35,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 22nd £124,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 22nd £50,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Oct. 22nd £100,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Oct. 16th £10,000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar.
Oct. 20th £100,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
Oct. 21st £15,000 in sovereigns for Ecuador.
Oct. 21st £100,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
Oct. 22nd £50,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

During the week the net influx was £560,000.

The value of gold coins minted at the Royal Mint during the year 1912 again constituted a record, being £33,430,079 compared with £33,096,158 for the previous year.

The extent of the gold coinage at the Mint is dependent to a considerable degree upon the dmands from countries outside the United Kingdom, as is evidenced by the following figures:—

	Mintage of Gold Coins.	Net Export of British Gold Coins.
	£	£
1908	... 13,727,502	8,241,584
1909	... 14,162,456	12,401,588
1910	... 24,891,564	17,965,524
1911	... 33,096,158	14,690,924
1912	... 33,430,079	20,078,727

It is stated that the stock of gold in the Argentine Republic on th 30th June, 1913, was as follows:—

	$ Gold.
Gold in the Banks ...	72,093,387
Gold in the National Conversion Office ...	... 266,534,334
Gold $	... 338,627,721
Equal to	... £67,188,039

SILVER.

Lack of animation continued to characterize the market for the greater part of the week, although the undertone remained steady. Until to-day, movements in prices had been confined within very narrow limits, in fact, the total variation in the cash price since the beginning of the month had been only 5/16d.

China was inclined to figure as a seller but Bear covering operations and a demand for the Continent and elsewhere was sufficient to absorb the modest amounts available.

To-day, however, heavy offerings of silver from China and India, coming on an unwilling market, resulted in a sharp fall of 3/8d. in the cash quotation, and 5/16d. in that for 2 months.

During the last six weeks, Bar Silver to the value of over £300,000 has been shipped to Germany and Russia.

Spot supplies remain relatively scarce, and the premium on cash silver rose to 1/8d. on the 20th instant, fell back the following day to 1/16d., and repeated the movements on the 22nd and 23rd instants.

It is expected that a substantial shipment will be made by this week's P. & O. steamer for account of the Indian Government.

The Indian Currency Return received on the 17th instant showed an increase in the holding of silver rupees of 145 lacs, which is to be accounted for by the release of 150 lacs of silver rupees from the Standard Reserve, by the transfer to that reserve of 150 lacs of Rupees in gold from the holding of "Gold in India."

The stock in Shanghai has fallen from £6,220,000 to £6,195,000, and that in Bombay from £420,000 to £365,000, whilst the offtake at the latter place is rather better at 75 bars a day.

A shipment of £50,000 of silver has been made during the week from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months' delivery are 7/16d. lower than those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Oct. 17th 28¼ cash 28 3/16 2 months.
Oct. 18th 28¼ cash 28 3/16 2 months.
Oct. 20th 28 5/16 cash 28 3/16 2 months.
Oct. 21st 28¼ cash 28 3/16 2 months.
Oct. 22nd 28 3/16 cash 28 1/16 2 months.
Oct. 23rd 27 13/16 cash 27¾ 2 months.
Average for the week 28.177 cash 28.093.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

The examination of the students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay, will commence from Wednesday, 12th instant.

The total approximate earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April 1st to October 25th, 1913, show a loss of Rs. 6,47,971 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Last evening Khan Bahadur Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotta and family gave a garden party at his Lahore residence in honour of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" reports that the summary measures taken in connection with the recent conspiracy at Kabul have had a most salutary effect. The interest in the affair was apparently very short lived. The story is confirmed in its main outlines, the only variation being that the leader in the affair was cut down and killed in the open Durbar.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

A RECORD OF PROGRESSIVE TRADE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The demand for exchange has been fairly strong during the week and the Council had no difficulty in disposing of the bills offered. India receives this week another shipment of silver to the value of a million pounds sterling, the total sum purchased in London for the Government of India being thus increased to three and a half millions, an additional consignment of £500,000 having been bought in Shanghai. The stock at the latter place is quoted at £6,000,000, an amount large enough to meet any exceptional demand from this country; but the stock of silver in London has, I am told, been reduced to £1,700,000. Two weeks ago silver was quoted at 28 7/16d. It reacted a few days afterwards to 28 1/8d. The demand from this side is not very keen, however. and as China is a willing seller the price is mentioned to-day at 27 7/16d. for spot and at 27 3/8d. two months forward. Further decreases are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal, both at the head office and at the branches, and the percentage works out at 28.35 as against 31.04 last week and 31.27 the week before. The reduction of the Bombay bank rate to 5 per cent. has not influenced the authorities here, and the local rate and the Madras rate still remains at 6 per cent. The following memorandum is published by the Bank of Bengal:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Government Balance at Head Office	37,92,058 Inc.
Government Balance at Branches	15,23,912 Inc.
Other Deposits	60,35,133 Dec.
Post Bills	1,54,391 Dec.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	28,39,705 Inc.
Loans	2,94,620 Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,35,160 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	13,84,980 Inc
Cash at Head Office	30,29,271 Dec.
Cash at Branches	28,69,716 Dec.

CALCUTTA PORT INCOME.

The administration report of the Calcutta Port Commissioners was published yesterday. It is a record of progressing trade and of advancing receipts, the income of the Trust, which amounted in 1912-13 to Rs. 1,42,46,317, having exceeded that of 1911-12, the highest previously earned, by Rs. 6,55,909. It is questionable, under existing conditions, whether the good time thus indicated will continue, and the Commissioners are perfectly justified in making as much as they can of the brilliant achievement. The tonnage of goods-handled at the jetties advanced to Rs. 9,66,000, the highest previous record, that of last year, being thus outpaced by no less than 70,500 tons. The imports of sugar and the exports of coal exhibited increases of a substantial nature, and although wheat and seeds were 150,000 tons less than the quantity received at the docks during the previous twelve months the amount was still considerably greater than the average traffic. The exports of tea and jute showed satisfactory developments. From Rs. 79,65,370 in 1903-04 the income of the Trust increased to Rs. 1,00,08,736 in 1906-07, and there has been a steady advance since then until it amounted in 1910-11 to Rs. 1,28,26,171 and to Rs. 1,35,90,408 in 1911-12. These figures do not, however, indicate fully the expansion that has actually taken place. Since 1903 the Commissioners have reduced the rates and charges to an extent which, on the basis of to-day's traffic, represents an annual relief of no less than Rs. 15½ lakhs to the trade and shipping of the port, the cumulative effect amounting in this period to Rs. 103 lakhs, a figure which, if added to the present total, would make a very pleasing black-and-white picture. So great has been the volume of expanding trade during the past five years that, even with additional berths at the docks and the jetties, the accommodation is still altogether insufficient, and the Commissioners have a good deal yet to do, therefore, before the port is able to fulfil to the full the requirements of trade and commerce.

THE GREAT SLUMP.

The stagnation in trade, by which Calcutta is now afflicted, is undoubtedly due, either partially or entirely, to the financial crisis in Bombay, Karachi and the Punjab. A local morning newspaper publishes interviews with two "leading financial authorities," one of whom asserts that "the bazaar has not been affected in the slightest degree by the Bombay failures; things are going on just as usual, and credit has not been restricted." The other witness, who is not quite so emphatic, declares that the local markets are in a healthy condition and although "there may be some slight sympathetic effect" he does not think that "the position will become serious." The position has already, in point of fact, become serious; credit in Calcutta has become very much restricted; the lack of confidence created by the slump has a depressing influence upon most local industries, and the Calcutta markets are feeling the pinch more keenly every day as the crisis becomes more acute on the Bombay side. It may be safely asserted that there is, to all intents and purposes, a run on almost every Indian Bank as a result of the bank failures. In order to meet this rush investments are hurriedly liquidated, where liquidation is possible; loans are called in and there is a general scramble for cash by bank managers. Under these circumstances it is absurd to state that credit in Calcutta is not restricted. There is plenty of loanable money, it is true, but while a general feeling of insecurity prevails it is difficult to obtain credit, and there is scarcely a single industry which suffers no check from this circumstance. In the gunny market the prevailing lack of confidence was unmistakably indicated a few days ago. A Calcutta merchant indented upon a local jute mill for bags and applied to an exchange bank for an advance of four lakhs of rupees against delivery orders. The loan was provisionally promised, but when the time came for the buyer to take delivery he could secure one lakh only of the projected advance, and in order to make up the deficiency he was compelled to cover his purchases by forced sales, this manoeuvre resulting in a precipitate fall of market quotations. In the market for raw jute recent excessively high values have been replaced by more accommodating quotations; but sellers are looking for buyers and it is thought that prices must recede very much lower yet before they reach anything like a bottom figure. When it is remembered that jute arrivals are still short and that the mills are, generally speaking, but poorly supplied, the inference remains that, owing to difficulties experienced in financing the new crop, sellers cannot hold, that their ideas have changed considerably in consequence, and that the mills, which must come in as buyers eventually, are sitting patiently on the fence waiting for still lower values. We can see here, I fancy, another reflex action of the Bombay crisis. Prices are coming down, too, in the sugar trade. The share market is lifeless. One rupee per ton is, roughly, the retrogression in the coal trade, where the supply is again greater than the demand. The latter circumstance has been assisted, very considerably no doubt, by the partial failure of the grain crops, which has sent an over-supply of wagons to the collieries, but it is not difficult, nevertheless, to trace, in the course of prices in this industry, another influence of the great slump. There are, indeed, signs and portents, so far as India is concerned, that the tide of affluent trade to which Mr. Lloyd George referred in glowing terms in his Budget speech, is now rapidly approaching the receding stage, the fate, sooner or later, of all booms. Unmistakable witnesses in this direction are to be found in ocean freights. When freights go up we have an immediate indication of improving trade. When they go down declining trade is clearly indicated. The latter is regretttably the case at the present moment. The existing financial crisis will probably, therefore, travel from bad to worse before it is better, the retrograde movement being aggravated by many natural causes which are now but dimly defined; and although the industrial and commercial life of the country will doubtless be clarified by the dismemberment of many unsound institutions, wrecked in the collapse caused by the original failures in the Punjab, credit and confidence will not be easily restored, and some considerable time must elapse before India is blessed with a repetition of the remarkable industrial activity of the last few years.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

There was moderate to light rainfall during the past week in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, north-west frontier Pro- and Southern India. Though there was light rainfall in the United Provinces and in the Punjab the weather has been generally dry; more rain is urgently wanted in many parts of these Provinces. The following are extracts from the "Season and Crop Prospects" for the week ending 1st November in the United Provinces:—Save for showers in a few districts the week was rainless. More rain is urgently needed in all but the Eastern districts, standing crops are suffering from drought except in the upper Doab, the Central Submontare, and Eastern districts, and in the native states. Harvesting of Autumn Crops and picking of cotton are almost complete, irrigation and preparation of land for spring corps is in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues, and in some places is nearing completion. Cattle disease is still reported from about one-fourth of the provinces, scarcity of fodder is increasing, water is running short in Bundelkhand and in parts of the Aligarh Unao and Fatehpur districts. Prices are rising, and in some districts are above scarcity rates in the Punjab. During the week light rain fell in the Submontane and hill districts, elsewhere the weather has been dry. Rain is urgently wanted in the south-east dry area where standing autumn corps on unirrigated lands are withering. Elsewhere the condition of the standing crops is average. The autumn harvest is nearly completed in the south-east dry area, and the autumn on unirrigated land is very poor. Elsewhere harvesting is in progress and the yields are generally average to good, sowing of spring crops continued and are normal, except in the south-east, where they are seriously restricted on unirrigated land for want of moisture. Cattle are generally healthy but fodder is getting scarce in some of the south eastern districts. The price of wheat is generally close to normal and that of other grains a little above normal in Central. More rain is wanted in parts of Gwalior Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and the Rampura Bhanpura district, and the Alampur Pergana of Indore Gwalior division. Standing crops are bad in the northern districts of Gwalior Bundelkhand portions of the Rampura Bhanpura district and the Alampur Pergana of Indore, indifferent in Baghelkhand, and fair in Bhopal. Crops have been damaged for want of rain in parts of Gwalior Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. and the Alampur Pergana of Indore. Cattle disease prevails in Gwalior, Gird, the Nagod state of Baghelkhand and the Jhabua State of Bhopawar the condition of cattle is bad. In parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand the supply of fodder is bad, indifferent in Baghelkhand, and scarce in the Alampur Pergana of Indore. Prices are rising in Gwalior Bhopal and parts of Bundelkhand, normal in Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere. In Rajputana rain is badly needed for spring sowings, the outturn of the autumn harvest is unfavourable in the Eastern States of Central Rajpstana including Ajmer Merwara where foduer also will soon be insufficient.

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Newport's meeting with Blackheath last Saturday produced an exciting but hardly high-class exhibition of the game. Though Blackheath were beaten they were distinctly unfortunate, as there was an element of doubt about the validity of Newport's try, the conversion of which gave the Uskside team the victory.

The Blackheath pack had a shade the better of matters in the loose, but not sufficient to enable them to break through so sound a defence as Newport's. From Wetter, who was at the base of the scrum, to Wreford at full back, Newport were very strong in this respect, but as an attacking force they should have done much better, Blackheath's backs were more enterprising, but enterprise needs opportunities and not too many came Blackheath's way. What did come along were more due to the delinquencies and at times unfair tactics of the Newport halves. It was from a penalty for obstruction that Coverdale scored the home-team's points. Fred Birt, so deadly a drop kick missed one of his favourites from an easy position, but made no mistake when placing the goal from Bell's try.

Coverdale was once again the "star" among the Club backs and sets a high standard to his comrades. A. L. Stokes, improved on last week's form, but the rest were, like their opponents, stronger in defence than attack. W. P. Green, the Dark Blue, made his first appearance in the Newport side this season, but was injured in the closing stages.

Richmond and the Scottish fought out their game at the Athletic Ground, with all the old keenness and rivalry, and the close nature of the struggle is reflected in the score, the Scots winning by 13 points to 8. It was their first victory of the season, and was evident that they are settling down into a good side. Their forwards will play better as the season advances, but on Saturday they had just enough in hand to entitle them to their victory. MacIntosh scored a couple of tries and Robertson converted both, in addition to placing a penalty goal for the winners, while Richmond's points were gained by Oglethorpe kicking two goals one from Read's try and the other following an infringement by Legate.

The Varsities were both in the field, Oxford playing a drawn game with the Old Merchant Taylor's at the Old Deer Park. They were, perhaps, fortunate in sharing the honours, for the Taylors had much the better of the game. This was particularly so in the first half, but the home team could not score, whereas Oxford, through a try by that dashing and consistent scoring three-quarter Crole, who ran over from half-way, were 5 points to the good, Williamson augmenting the try.

A good start is worth a lot, as the Old Blues proved. They are still unbeaten. getting off the mark well they had a lead of 13 points over Guy's Hospital at half time. The Hospital, though they finished much the stronger, were unable to overhaul their visitors and were beaten 13—11.

London Irish beat a Services side comfortably (14—3) and London Welsh and Rosslyn Park both had away victories over Hospital sides. St. Bart's and London falling by 11—3 and 16—13 respectively.

The Harlequins were at Portsmouth, where the Services, after playing a hard game forward for the major portion cracked badly in the closing stages, and were beaten by 18 points to 4. Frank Stoop, Birkett, A. D. Stoop, and Lambert—the last named after a wonderful run the length of the field—scored, and it was only in the last minute that Gardner saved the Services from being beaten pointless by dropping a goal.

At Cambridge the Light Blues had all the better of the game with the Old Leysians and won by 19 points to 6. J. G. Will. was in fine trim, and his two tries were beauties. The Old Boys were beaten forward, as was only to be expected, and the advantage of the extra man behind did not avail against such scoring talent as the 'Varsity undoubtedly possess.

Leicester and Coventry usually provide an exciting game, but in their most recent encounters Leicester have had a big pull, and once again they beat their neighbours. Unfortunately Coventry lost Benger before the interval, and thus weakened. their chances went by the board. A penalty goal to each side was the extent of the scoring in the first half, but afterwards, Tim Taylor and Timms (tiwce) for Leicester, and Pemberton for Coventry, crossed the line. Leicester finally winning by 14 points to 6.

The downfall of Northampton at Moseley was complete. They were beaten 14—3, but were fortunate to escape so lightly, so well did the home team play. Bristol returned to the path of victory by a five points success over Bath, after a scrambling kind of game—an improvement in the last quarter enabling them to claim the spoils.

To Pontypool go the chief honours of the day. Their success over Gloucester was not perhaps altogether unlooked for, but the extent of their victory (15—3) was an eye-opener. The Cestrians have such a dogged defence that to beat it five times is a feat which does the Welsh club infinite credit, and serves to prove that their win at Leicester a month ago was by no means a fluke.

Swansea had a narrow escape, for it was only Bancroft's remarkable kicking which saved them in their engagement with Llanelly. The full back scored all the home team's points by means of a dropped goal, a penalty goal and one from a mark. Llanelly were only beaten after a great struggle, and had the consolation of crossing the Swansea line. More merit attaches to Cardiff's way by 3 tries to 1 at Neath, and the "All Blacks" will need to do better or the Gnoll will lose its terror to visiting teams.

The death of Mr. C. V. McIvor, of Trinity College, Dublin, will be keenly regretted by all Rugby Unionists. He was playing in a practice match on Saturday, and met with what then appeared to be a mere "shaking-up" in a rush; indeed, he went on with his game. On Sunday he complained of headache; he was removed to a private hospital and died soon after admission.

McIvor was in his fourth year in the Trinity College Fifteen, and for the last two seasons the Irish Union had honoured him with the National cap for many of their matches—against England and Scotland and France, 1911-12, and 1912-13, and against Wales in 1911-12. He would have played in others had he not been at the time on the injured list.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Last Saturday may be said to be the day of the home clubs in the three principal Leagues. In the First Division of the League, ten visiting clubs scored but two goals between them, while the ten home clubs secured twenty-four goals. Manchester City and Bradford City were the only visitors to bring away a point, and in both cases not a goal was scored. Blackburn Rovers were fairly held on their own ground, and by dropping a point they allow Manchester United seriously to threaten their position at the head of the table. The Mancunians are playing fine football just now, and with a match in hand are only two points behind the leaders. Preston North End are the only team without a victory, and unless considerable improvement takes place in the near future they seem likely to go back to the place whence they came—namely the Second Division. Chelsea delighted a huge crowd at Stampford Bridge with their best performance this season, and in consequence they have moved up one place in the table. The Spurs were not equal to the task of getting even a point at Burnley, and Aston Villa shared the same fate at Bolton

Barnsley is now the only undefeated club in the Second Division. Bury lost their first match on Saturday and with it the leadership which Notts County take over. The position of the latter, is however somewhat flattering, as Bury, with two matches in hand are only a point behind, and it is possible for Leicester Fosse, Woolwich and Barnsley to oust the Midlanders. Notts Forest recorded their first win of the season by defeating Blackpool, who are their companions in misfortune at the bottom of the table. Fulham failed to bring even a point away from Bradford, though the margin of their defeat was the smallest one possible. The Arsenal, strengthened by the return of Shaw and a marked improvement in the play of Hardinge, who likes the left wing better than the right had no trouble in getting both points, but Clapton Orient did none too well at home, and better football is needed if the team is to settle permanently in the top half of the table and have any chance of promotion. At present the question is very open indeed, and there is every prospect of a hard struggle throughout the best part of the season before that most important matter is decided.

Swindon has now established a very long lead in the Southern League, but any doubts about their invulnerability were set at rest yesterday when Watford gave them a rare fright. At one time it seemed that the leaders were beaten, but in the end they managed to secure both points. Northampton, a team that seems to vary in form week by week made very short work of Millwall and were full value for five goals. This was the biggest victory of the afternoon though goals were generally more plentiful in the Southern League than in the other Leagues. Home clubs secured 22 goals to 12 by visiting teams, and of the latter only Swindon and Plymouth secured both points. Both Reading and Crystal Palace are doing very well just now, and along with Northampton seem to threaten most danger to Swindon. At the other end of the table Cardiff and Bristol Rovers are together with four points each out of eight matches, and Queen's Park Rangers have but five. They lost to Brighton on Saturday but it was by a narrow margin, and it will be surprising if they are not out of the danger zone before long.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

There was really no outstanding match in the Scottish League programme last Saturday. At the three Glasgow games there were 30,000, at Cathkin, 25,000 at Celtic Park, and 12,000 at Firthill Park. One of the features of the Scottish Season so far has been the remarkable number of special teams which have been run on Saturday afternoons for football crowds.

Hearts remain the only undefeated club, and on Saturday's play against Hamilton Academicals their first defeat seems a long way off. Academicals were outclassed, particularly forward, rarely being able to get beyond the Hearts' middle line which is the strongest in Scotland at present. Mercer, their centre half, has no equal; and on Saturday scored two goals, Dawson having the third.

For the second week in succession Third Lanark were opposed by Rangers, and again the Ibrox team proved their superiority, scoring four goals through Logan, Bowie, Parker and Paterson before Brown and Ferguson got through for Third Lanark. Rangers won by their better combination.

Celtic introduced two new forwards against Dundee in Whitehead late of Hearts, at centre, and M'Coll, a junior from St. Anthony's club, at inside left. M'Coll's debut was brilliant and he and another youngster, M'Master, at half were the two best players on the field. Celtic, although the better team, did not get the winning goal until eight minutes from the finish, when M'Atee scored, but a minute after the start the same player missed a penalty. Lyall kept a splendid goal for Dundee, but the experiment of playing Billy Hogg at centre forward, does not appear a successful one.

A draw was a fitting result of a rather uninteresting game between Partick Thistle and Clyde. The Shawfielders tried some strange experiments with their front rank, Owers going to outside right and Mabberley, late of Sheffield United, being included in the team for the first time. It was only when Owers returned to his proper place that Clyde got the equaliser. Both teams were disappointing.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Hibernians on their own ground by Falkirk, and that by three goals, all scored in the first twenty minutes' play by Reilly. Gibbons and Robertson. For the first and third point Croal's clever work was chiefly responsible. Hibernians at half and forward were badly off their usual form, their finishing being miserably poor. Ayr United gained their first victory on their own ground by a brilliant display against Motherwell, who were a well beaten team long before the finish.

Following are the League tables corrected up to last Monday:—

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Blackburn R.	9	7	2	0	26	7	16
Manchester U.	8	7	0	1	20	6	14
W. Bromwich	8	4	3	1	11	7	11
Oldham Ath.	8	5	1	2	16	14	11
Bolton Wand.	8	4	2	2	15	7	10
Tottenham H.	9	4	2	3	15	14	10
Everton	8	4	1	3	14	10	9
Bradford City	8	2	5	1	7	7	9
Burnley	9	3	3	3	17	12	9
Sheffield W	9	4	0	5	12	15	8
Derby County	9	2	4	3	14	20	8
Newcastle U.	8	3	1	4	8	13	7
Sheffield Utd.	9	3	1	5	17	19	7
Aston Villa	8	2	2	4	7	11	6
Liverpool	8	2	2	4	9	19	6
Manchester C.	8	1	3	4	10	13	5
Chelsea	8	2	1	5	10	16	5
Middlesbrough	8	1	3	4	10	18	5
Preston N.E.	9	0	3	6	4	15	3

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.	Pts
Notts County	10	5	3	2	18	10	13
Bury	8	5	2	1	9	4	12
Leicester F.	9	6	0	3	18	7	12
Woolwich A	8	5	1	2	12	5	11
Barnsley	7	3	4	0	10	6	10
Fulham	8	4	2	2	10	4	10
Hull City	8	3	4	1	9	7	10
Bradford	8	5	0	3	13	13	10
Bristol City	8	3	3	2	15	10	9
Whamptom W	9	3	3	3	9	9	9
Clapton O.	7	3	2	2	8	5	8
Leeds City	7	4	0	3	15	11	8
Birmingham	8	3	2	3	9	12	8
Stockport C.	8	2	2	4	10	16	6
Grimsby Tn.	8	2	2	4	6	12	6
Lincoln City	10	2	2	6	9	16	6
Huddersfield	8	1	3	4	5	10	5
Blackpool	8	1	2	5	5	12	4
Glossop	8	1	2	5	6	17	4
Nott'gham F.	9	1	1	7	7	17	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Swindon	8	8	0	0	24	6	16
Reading	10	5	4	1	12	7	14
Crystal Pal	9	5	3	1	13	5	13
Northampton	9	3	3	2	17	13	11
Gillinggham	10	5	1	4	15	12	11
Brighton & H.	9	3	4	2	7	6	10
Plymouth A.	9	4	2	3	11	12	10
Portsmouth	8	4	1	3	10	8	9
Southampton	9	4	1	4	13	12	9
Norwich City	9	2	5	2	12	12	9
Coventry City	10	2	5	3	12	22	9
West Ham U	8	3	2	3	15	14	8
Southend Utd.	9	3	2	4	14	18	8
Merthyr Tn	8	3	1	4	5	12	7
Watford	11	2	3	6	14	14	7
Exeter City	8	2	2	4	4	6	6
Millwall	8	0	6	2	8	14	6
Queen's Pk R	8	1	3	4	6	11	5
Cardiff City	8	1	2	5	9	12	4
Bristol Rvrs.	8	1	2	5	7	12	4

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goalss For	Goalss Asgt	Pts.
Heart of M'n	11	8	3	0	22	5	19
Glasgow Rgrs	11	8	1	2	26	8	17
Celtic	11	8	1	2	22	8	17
Dundee	11	9	0	3	19	10	16
Airdrieonians	11	5	4	2	16	10	14
Falkirk	12	3	6	3	13	17	12
Greenock Mtn	9	5	1	3	15	15	11
Paisley St. M	10	5	1	4	17	9	11
Hibernians	11	5	1	5	14	14	11
Dumbarton	8	3	3	2	12	12	9
3rd Lanerk	8	3	2	3	11	13	8
Clyde	9	2	4	3	10	14	8
Motherwell	10	3	2	5	10	15	8
Partick This.	10	2	3	5	11	14	7
Queen's Park	10	2	3	5	11	20	7
Raith Rovers	11	2	3	6	11	19	7
Ayr United	10	3	1	6	12	22	7
Hamilton Aca.	10	1	4	5	9	13	6
Kilmarnock	11	1	3	7	8	19	5
Kilmarnock	10	1	3	6	10	23	5
Aberdeen	11	1	3	7	8	19	5

OTHER SPORTS.

The M. C. C. team for South Africa left England on Saturday. Barnes, the famous Staffordshire bowler, who is taking his wife and son out, went by an intermediate boat, the Braemar Castle, but the rest of the team went on the Union Castle liner R. M. S. Saxon. A large crowd saw the party off from Waterloo, among those present being Lord Hawke (who was going to America) Lord Londesborough, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, F. Mitchell, C. G. Napier, J. R. Napier, J. R. Mason, C. J. V. Weigall, W. Findlay, O. R. Borradaile, T. Pawley, W. Hitch, H. T. W. Hardinge, Alec Hearne, H. Hughes Onslow, I. E. Snell, E. Hendren, J. Cannon and several other well-known cricketers.

Another large party met the team at Southampton, P. F. Warner, Captain E. G. Wynyard, Dr. Russell Bencraft, F. H. Bacon, Lord and Lady Tennyson, and the majority of the Hampshire team being present at the luncheon on board the Saxon.

During this function J. W. H. T. Douglas, the captain of the team, said that he was fortunate in having the honour to take out the side, which, he said, is one of the finest all-round teams that has ever left these shores. His only regret was that the team was limited to thirteen men, but he made the important announcement that he had the permission of the M. C. C. to ask the South African Cricket Association if they would let him have the call upon any English professional engaged at the time in South Africa.

Later Mr. Douglas said that he held out the highest hopes of winning the rubber in the Test matches. He had great hopes of Barnes, who, he thought, would be just as successful on matting wickets as on the turf wickets of England and Australia. What he liked about the side was the all-round ability of so many of them.

In the event of Mr. Douglas having to call upon any of the English professionals in South Africa, the first choice will fall upon Robert Relf, who is travelling by the same boat to take up an engagement at Johannesburg.

James Braid, the renowned professional of the Walton Heath Golf Club was in brilliant form when he won the first prize on a £50 tournament over the Lombartzyde course at Nienport Bains on Saturday. In the morning he beat Rowland Jones by 6 up and 4 to play, and in the final in the afternoon he defeated Tom Ball, to whom he was runner up for the Belgian championship on Friday by 7 and 6. The players in the tournament were four of the leading competitors from the championship of Belgium, the couples for the morning game being Braid v. Jones and Ball v. Jean Gassiat (Chantilly).

When Braid met Ball in the final in the afternoon he reached the turn in 32, and held a lead of six at that point. He had a piece of good fortune at the third, where Ball had stymied and knocked him in, but Braid had a ten yards put at the fourth and a forty yards chip at the fifth, Ball's seven-yarder at the latter hitting the hole. Braid's 32 was made up as follows: 4, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3. Braid won the tenth in 3 to 4, becoming seven up, halved the eleventh in 4, which made him dormy and halved the twelfth in 3, which gave him the match by 7 and 6. His share of the prize money was £25, Ball taking £12. 10s., while Jones and Gaissat reached £6. 5s. each.

R. H. de Montmorency, the English international, played extraordinary golf at Stoke Poges in the autumn meeting of this club on Saturday. With a score of 68, he broke all previous records for the green by three strokes. The previous record was R. Harris 71, while Harry Vardon held the professional record with the same figure, both of scores having been made some time ago.

The Oxford University trial matches were held on Saturday. No specially good golf was seen, but several excellent rounds were accomplished. One of the best efforts was a 75 by B. Woodbury (Merton) who beat E. Somers Smith (Lincoln) by 5 and 3. R. W. May (Brasenose) was round in 76. His match stood all square with three holes to play, but he then drew away and won by 2 and 1. L. de Jongh was dormy one on J. Lassen, and, winning the last hole, had a winning margin of 2 up. Both these players were rather weak on the greens and consequently had not very good rounds so far as scores were concerned. A. R. Mellor (Christchurch) had a 74 for seventeen holes, J. G. Brayans round was approximately 78

The decision of the final rounds of the Gentlemen's Open Doubles and Open Mixed Doubles at Queen's Club on Monday brought to a close the London Covered Court Championship meeting, the last tournament of the season. Play in the former even, in which P. M. Davson and C. P. Dixon won a love rubber from M. J. G. Ritchie and T. M. Mavrogordato, was disappointing, the mistakes being very frequent. In the first set Davson and Dixon fell away after leading at 4-love, but in the end won at 6-3 The second set produced a better contest Davson and Dixon led at 4-2 and 5-3, and were within a stroke of the set in the next game. Eventually however the score was called "6 all" before they were successful The third set was very one sided, Ritchie and his partner winning only the fifth game. The Mixed Doubles went to A. F. Wilding and Mrs. Colston, 24 games being played in the first set, in which the winners stood at 4-love. On Saturday A. F. Wilding beat A. H. Lowe in the Final of the Gent's Open Singles (7-5, 6-0, 6-2) and Mrs. M Edgington won the Ladies Open Singles. From Miss E. D. Holman, the scores being 6-3, 10-8.

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SIR CHARLES BEHRENS ON THE INDIAN RAIYAT.

A meeting of the Manchester and District Bankers' Institute was held at the rooms in John Dalton Street, October 17, when Sir Charles Behrens (of the firm of Sir Jacob Behrens and Son, of Manchester and Calcutta), delivered his inaugural address as president.

Selecting as his subject, "Indian Finance," Sir Charles closely examined its position and its relation to the trade of this country. The Indian raiyat, he said, was mainly dependent upon the village money-lender for his financial requirements in his struggle to produce the crops upon which the vast population of India depended, and whose productions had to pay for the imports of India. He had to raise money to carry on cultivation at extortionate interest, and so had become hopelessly involved in debt. One of the great problems to be solved by Government was how to extricate the Indian producers from the meshes of the rural financier.

Discussing the present requirements of India as a great agricultural nation, and how far it could be financed in such a way that India would receive a fuller share of the wealth it produced, and at the same time strengthen the resources of the whole British Empire, he said that the agriculturists, who formed four-fifths of the population, should have the principal consideration of the Government. Trade depended on production, and, consequently, currency and finance should be so regulated that the producer should be assisted to raise more produce. An ample token rupee and paper currency, backed up with strong gold reserves, combined with sound banking and well-organised productive expenditure, would turn the increased flow of currency into a useful channel. This could be attained by the co-operative credit movement, which, in full operaion with a State bank or an improved condition in the presidency banks and Government treasuries, would strengthen the resources of India. The Indian Office balances lying in the Bank of England might be used for the provision of additional capital expenditure for the extension of Indian railways, rolling stock, irrigation works, forests, and other undertakings that would tend and develop the productivity of the soil of India. In his concluding passages Sir Charles observed that India was now one of Manchester's chief customers, and on the principle that the more prosperous your customer became the more profitable trade you would be able to carry out with him, Lancashire should assist in the advancement of the Indian cultivator.

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	0287	Fanfare and March of Silver Trumpets
M 17	0278	Oberon Overture (*Weber*)
	0288	Morning, Noon and Night (*Suppe*)
M 53	0311	Ivanhoe Selection (*Sullivan*)
	0313	Land of Hope and Glory (*Elgar*)
M 78	0314	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part I
	0315	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part II
M 99	0251	Fingal's Cave—Overture
	0282	Der Freischutz—Overture
M 116	0329	Valse Royale
	0330	Triumphal March of the Bayards
M 140	0327	The Merry Wives of Windsor (*Nicolai*)
	0340	Gaiety Echoes (*Monckton and Caryll*)
M 154	0348	The Gondoliers, Selection I
	0349	The Gondoliers, Selection II
M 178	0354	The Policeman's Holiday (*Ewing*)
	0356	Amina Egyptian Serenade (*Lincke*)
M 226	0365	Gipsy Love Waltz (*Lehar*)
	0366	Come sing to me (*Thompson*)

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CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT IN BOMBAY

On Friday evening at the Town Hall, Bombay, the centenary celebrations of the American Marathi Mission, which last for three days in this city, and will be re-continued from Thursday, for another three days at Ahmedabad, were commenced. Several delegates from the United States were present while on the platform a number of Bombay Ministers of all denominations supported Sir Henry Procter, who delivered the opening address. The Hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack, which harmonise well, and a large number of persons of all communities interested in this work was early present to listen to a rendering of sacred music on the organ ably rendered by Mr. H. Seymour Dove.

The delegates on the platform, who come from all over India, included such prominent names in the Indian Mission Field as those of Dr. J. R. Ewing, Principal, of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, Dr. W. H. Armstrong, Rangoon, Dr. H. C. Mabie, Secretary, American Baptist Missionary Society, Boston, Mass, U. S. A., Rev. W. E. Strong, Editorial Secretary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass, U.S.A., Dr. W. J. Wajless, M.D., American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj, Rev. R. M. Gray, Scottish Church, Bombay, Rev. W. H. Stephens, Bombay, Rev. Dr. Velte, American Presbyterian Mission, Saharanpur, Rev. George A. Hall, American Board of Commissioners, Boston, U.S.A., Rev. C. H. Bandy, American Presbyterian Mission, United Provinces, Rev. C. R. Janvier, American Presbyterian College, Allahabad, Miss Clara Bodman, Boston, U.S.A., Miss Bridgeman, U.S.A., Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, American Congregational Mission, Ceylon.

Those who have persued the reports of the Mission will have noticed the wonderful activity in Medical work carried out by these admirable workers. This has compelled the respect of all communities in India. Two of the American delegates delivered interesting addresses descriptive of the work facts of which we extracts. In addition to this Mr. Bapurao Athvale addressed the meeting his subject being "An appreciation of America's Christian Service to India."

PIONEERS OF THE MOVEMENT.

In his lecture the Rev. R. A. Hume, D.D., drew a picture of the arrival of the first of those American Missionaries in India about 100 years ago. He said in the course of this allusion:—the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Even Nepean, was a Christian who personally sympathized with those missionaries. But he had received strict orders from the Governor-General in Calcutta that the East Indian Company would not allow missionaries to work in India lest the people of this country should think that the English Government were trying to interfere with their religion. Moreover, at that time there was war between Great Britain and the United States. So the presence of Americans in British possessions was not desired. For these reasons the Governor felt obliged to forbid the landing of those American missionaries.

They sent the Governor a solemn appeal saying that they had come under a deep sense of commission from God; that their intentions and methods were and would be entirely pacific; and they charged the Governor to consider that he would incur great responsibility to God and to the people of this land, and also very great disappointment to those in a distant land who, at self-sacrifice had undergone the effort and expense of sending them here on a purely spiritual mission, if he should insist on compelling them to return to America. What was the result of that appeal? The Governor was led to defer the immediate execution of the order to send them away.

Going on to show how the Mission had taken root and gradually achieved a permanent place in the country, Mr. Hume said in regard to finances:—The books of the Mission's Treasurer show that through the hands of the representatives of this single American Missionary organization, for the diverse items of expense for outfit, passage, support and furloughs of missionaries; for the training and employment of large numbers of Indian agents, largely Christian, yet partly non-Christian; for direct spiritual work; for many scores of educational institutions of many grades in which tens of thousands of Christian and non-Christian boys and girls have received a sound education; for a large amount of original and translated literary work in books, magazines, newspapers, tracts, etc., etc.; for hospitals, dispensaries, and varied medical work; for advanced industrial undertakings; for buildings; for home expenses; and last, but by no means least, for philanthropic and humanitarian service especially in emergencies of famine and plague, there has passed not less than three crores of rupees, or ten million dollars! !

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the course of an interesting address the Hon. S. B. Capen, President of the Home Society of the American Marathi Mission said:—These greetings are to the officials of the British Government who have been so loyal to our interests and so helpful. It is impossible, I believe, to overstate the sympathy and co-operation constantly extended to our missionaries for two or three generations. Governors and high officials have been changed from time to time, but all alike in their turn have been friendly, courteous, and hearty in their sympathy. The generous words your Governors have spoken so constantly of our missionaries and their work have greatly endeared you to many of the people in the United States interested in this work. A fine illustration of this I have recently witnessed. We had in Boston a few months ago a Deputation from Great Britain to the United States, in the interest of the approaching centennial, commemorative of one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Among these commissioners was Sir Arthur Lawley, for many years Governor of Madras, who spoke at both Boston and Chicago words in the highest degree commendatory of the American missionaries. In the latter city, when he uttered his encomiums upon the work of the American missionaries as he had seen them in India, and dwelt upon their devotion and self-sacrifice, his great audience of business men and bankers sprang to their feet and cheered him for three or four minutes. Such words of appreciation are worthy of the great British leaders of India.

Great Britain has shown her appreciation of the educational work of the American Board by her large gifts to our institutions, which have been conditioned upon the proper provision that the pupils pass the prescribed examinations. In fact, in all the world the American missionary owes very much to the protection which has always come to him wherever the Union Jack has been unfurled.

THE INDIAN LEADERS.

We bring greeting to the Indian leaders themselves, for whose growing friendly spirit and courtesy and goodwill we are profoundly grateful. We appreciate your virtues and recognize that we of the West can learn many things from you who live in the East. As we have known your nation better, our respect has increased. We recognise that India had a great written literature, a science of mathematics and philosophy, centuries before the Roman Empire was born, and when the British Isles were inhabited by savages and America was undiscovered. Some of your palaces and temples are to-day the wonders of the world. Indian has been called "the mother of religions," and it is believed by many that Indian Christians will help the world to a better interpretation of Christianity.

Astonishing as are such contrasts in the material world there have been even greater changes in the moral and spiritual realms. We would recall the conditions of religious life in the United States at the beginning of the last century just before the American Board was born. France had been our ally during the American revolution, and the rank atheism of the French of that time was so popular, especially among the students, that "Tom Paine Clubs" were very common. Yale and Princeton, are now two of our largest and best Christian Universities. To show still further how complete the change has been during the past one hundred years in the thought of the church towards the foreign missionary programme, let me remind you that then the total contribution of the whole Christian world for foreign missions as already noted, was but three lakhs annually; to-day the regular annual gifts are 900 lakhs, of which almost one half is from the United States. Besides all this there are large special gifts for new buildings, etc., which amounted year before last to 150 lakhs. More remarkable than this, however, is the income from the missions in various lands, which for 1912 was almost 240 lakhs.

INTERESING MISSIONARY MEMOIRS.

Morrison began mission work in China in 1807. At the end of thirty-five years there were only six converts; to-day the great leaders of the Chinese Republic are not only in sympathy with Christanity, but many of them are earnest Christians. A hundred years ago there was not a Christian in Japan; to-day she is one of the great powers of the world, and one reason for this, as many of her own leaders recognize, is the influence of the Christian school nize, is the influence of the Christian leaders of the West. One hundred years ago there was not a mission hospital or a trained missionary physician in the non-Christian world; to-day there are nearly seventeen hundred hospitals and dispensaries under missionary auspices, with eight million treatments annually. Homes have been built for the blind and for the leper and for other sufferers. One hundred years ago the Christian scriptures were printed in but sixty-six languages; to-day, in whole or in part, they are printed in over five hundred languages and dialects. The British and Foreign Bible Society and The Bible Society of Scotland circulated last year over 10,000,000 copies; the American Bible Society published over 4,000,000 copies more. One hundred years ago there was not a single missionary press in the non-Christian world; to-day there are many hundreds of such presses which print a million pages a day. We ought especially to note that it has been possible for Bible Societies and printing presses to do this mighty work because of the missionaries. Often they have gone to nations without written language, and have had to make a grammar for the language.

MIGHTY FORCE FOR PEACE.

The work of foreign missions, aded the speaker, is one of the greatest of the forces which are bringing the whole word together and leading ultimately to universal peace and good will. We all recognize how the work of our missionaries is being hindered by the preparations which Christian nations are constanty making for possible future wars. All this is sapping the life of the nations, is crippling their ability to exercise their largest influence for humanity, and is thus obstructing missionary progress. Against this the great moral forces of the world are being banded together in a great world movement of what has been called "War against War." We all know the hatreds created by the wars of the past; we know the unholy ambition and the unrest that prevail everywhere because of the war camps of the world; we know the enormous expenditures of the present armed peace. Nearly 4,000,000 men are under arms in Europe at an average expense which amounts to 51,000 lakhs which is draining the very life of the nations. A great French economist figures that the maintenance of Europe's armed peace footing in the last twenty-five years has cost approximately 870,000 lakhs, has involved an increase in the public debt of the European States of from 750,000 lakhs to 900,000 lakhs, and has constantly excluded from productive industry 195,000 officers and 3,800,000 men. The Secretary of State of the United States, has proposed peace treaties with all nations, by the terms of which controversies that cannot be adjusted otherwise may be referred to a disinterested international tribunal. Over twenty-five nations have already indicated their desire to consider this proposition, which, if carried out, will practically insure peace and justice between the United States and all the great nations of the world.

In concluding, Mr. Capen urged the necessity of closer co-operation with other societies engaged in mission work.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion of an interesting meeting Sir Henry Procter, the chairman, during the course of a short speech said that the celebration of the centenary was a matter for thankfulness to God. He was particularly glad to be present as he was personally acquainted with many of the Society's missionaries in Bombay and Ahmednagar and had a deep admiration and respect for the excellent work they carried out in this Presidency. Although personally a member of the Church of England he was struck with the essential fact that in spite of a diversity of denominations Christians were "all one in Jesus Christ." He went on to refer to the interesting addresses which enlightened those present about the past hundred years' work of the Mission. He pointed out India's indebtedness to the three crores spent by America in the good work and more so for the good men and women whose lives had been given up to its propagation. After some passing remarks in America's interest in the Young Men's Christian Association and student work in this country, Sir Henry passed to the question of the extent of the propagation of Christianity in India and quoted a statement of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar to the effect that the Christian religion was slowly permeating every phase of Hindu Society, which was bound to go on said the learned judge so long as Christians lived up to their professions. He hoped that the work of propagation would not be hindered by anyone, but rather forwarded by everybody.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Centenary Celebration in the Town Hall.

HIGH COURT.

◆

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT FOR REDEMPTION.

FIRST PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM UPHELD

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LUXMIBAI AND OTHERS *v.* AHMEDBHOY HABIBHAI.

This was a suit for redemption of the mortgage property consisting of certain leaseholds at Colaba and for accounts. The facts have appeared in full in a previous issue.

In delivering judgment, after reciting the facts, his Lordship said that the defendant did not dispute that he was an equitable mortgage or that he was in possession with the consent of Kisonram Ramanand. Nor does the defendant dispute the claim to redeem provided he is satisfied that all the parties are represented by the Plaintiffs. Kisonram was a son of Ramanand and it had been proved that Ramanand's branch was separated from his brother Devkaran's branch. They claimed no interest in the property and the defendant was quite secure as against claims from Devkaran's branch. Bhagwandas had signed the deed of assignment on behalf of himself and his three sons. One of these sons was an adopted son Kanaiyalal, who it is urged was not a minor at the date of the deed and should therefore have signed the deed himself. His Lordship held that the evidence was sufficient to prove that Kanaiyalal was a minor at the date of the deed. Apart from that the whole of the purchase money had been paid by Kisonram who had also made himself responsible for the rent. It could not be contended that he purchased the property on behalf of those who were joint with him and in any event nothing was spent from the joint funds. His Lordship was, therefore, satisfied that the first plaintiff was entitled to redeem the property held by the defendant.

QUESTION OF ACCOUNTS.

The only question which remained, then, was as to the basis on which the account should be taken. His Lordship thought that the real purchaser of the mill in 1881 was Ahmedbhai and he had put up Kisonram and made him responsible for rent. To maintain this fiction an account had been opened in Kisonram's name and a power of Attorney was taken from Kisonram. His Lordship had not the slightest doubt as to Ahmedbhai being the real owner. Under the circumstances it was difficult to discover the terms of the contract between the parties, and, as a matter of fact, there was no agreement.

CLAIM FOR COMMISSION.

Ahmedbhai had attempted to charge commission for working the mill. There was nothing about that in the pleadings and his Lordship was quite satisfied that the claim could not be sustained. As to interest, for a few years Ahmadbhai had calculated interest at 9 p. c. and afterwards at 6 p. c. the real fact was that it did not matter to Kisonram what interest Ahmedbhai purported to charge as he had never agreed to pay interest and was not bound to pay the principal. His Lordship said that simple interest at 6 p. c. should be allowed on both sides. As to insurance, the liabilities of the mortgagee in possession did not include a liability to insure and Ahmedbhai can not be held responsible. His Lordship ordered the defendant to bear his own costs and to pay half the costs of the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs: Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

Attorneys for the Defendant: Payne and Co.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

◆

BANK OF BOMBAY'S CLAIM DECREED

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

BANK OF BOMBAY *v.* CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL AND OTHERS.

This was a suit on Promissory Notes. The facts have fully appeared in the "Chronicle".

Judgment in this suit was delivered by His Lordship on Saturday afternoon. The Bank of Bombay had advanced moneys to the extent of Rs. 15,000 to the firm of Mohanlal Achratlal which was aferwards adjudicated as insolvent, against three Promissory Notes drawn by Mohanlal Achratlal and endorsed in favour of the Bank. One Maneklal, the father of the first two defendants in this suit had stood as surety. On the strength of his Promissory Notes endorsed in the Bank's favour by Mohanlal Achratlal, the Bank had advanced money. As collateral security twelve title-deeds were deposited by Maneklal with the Bank on behalf of Mohanlal Achratlal. Another title deed was also deposited with the Bank. There was no doubt about the twelve title-deeds of the property of Mohanlal situate at Ahmedabad, being deposited by Maneklal as security for his standing as surety; but the principal question in the suit was whether the thirteenth title-deed was deposited with the Bank by Maneklal himself as security against the three Promissory Notes only or by Manilal a partner of the firm of Mohanlal Achratlal as a security against other liabilities of the firm to the Bank of Bombay. The Bank had filed this present suit against the sons of Maneklal to recover from them a sum of Rs. 15,000, as Maneklal had become liable on the Promissory Notes on account of the insolvency of Mohanlal Achratlal.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT TITLE-DEEDS.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiff Bank. In the course of the judgment His Lordship said that the subject-matter of the controversy was about the 13th title-deed and that was a question of fact. It was contended on behalf of the first defendant that in as much as the plaintiff Bank in any other suit filed by it against the firm of Mohanlal Achratlal for other liabilities, made no reference to the thirteenth title-deed being deposited to cover those liabilities, the plaintiff Bank was debarred from alleging in this suit that the thirteenth title-deed had been deposited in order to meet certain other liabilities of the firm of Mohanlal Achratlal. Having regard however to Order 2, Rules, of the Civil Procedure Code. His Lordship did not think that any such question as alleged above could be raised here. The Bank was only seeking to recover from the defendants on the Promissory Notes. In such a suit His Lordship did not see how the defendant could also insist upon one course rather than another (i. e.), that title-deeds as securities should be returned. The Bank kept records of such deposit of title-deeds and His Lordship held that the entry there that the 13th title-deed was deposited by Manilal on behalf of the firm of Mohanlal Achratlal and for the other liabilities of the firm was correct. If that entry was incorrect and if Mohanlal had been present and deposited the 13th title-deed it could have been challenged by Maneklal. There was little doubt about this question of fact.

DEFENDANTS' CASE UNTENABLE.

The evidence of Chimanlal appeared to His Lordship to be of an extraordinary character. As against that there was the plain unvarnished, straightforward statement of Mr. Marshall for the Bank. In his Lordship's opinion the case of the first and second defendants completely fails on the question of fact. The 13th title-deed was deposited by Manilal for the general indebtedness of the firm of Mohanlal, Achratlal Maneklal or his sons were clearly liable for the amount on the Promissory Notes The sons could not ask to have the twelve title-deeds to be first sold and then to be sued for the balance. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiff Bank with interest and costs. No personal decree was made against the defendants 1 and 2; decree was made only to the extent of the assets of Maneklal in the hands of the sons. Relief asked in para. 4 of the plaint was granted.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Crawford Brown and Co.

Solicitors for defendants: Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

◆

TRAM-DRIVER FINED.

RASH DRIVING CAUSES COLLISION WITH CART.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Thakore charged one Bapurao Gunpatrao, a tram-car driver, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the complainant Genoo Bala, a cart driver, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that he was taking a tram-car into the stables at Byculla on the 13th September, when it collided with the complainant's cart and damaged it seriously.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the complainant's cart was stopped by the flag-boy at the stable but the complainant shortly after started it again, which caused the collision.

His Worship, disposing of the case, said the question was to whose rash and negligent act the, collision was due. The complainant's cart was on the proper side of the road and it had to cross the tram lines leading into the stables. The evidence showed that the accused did not sound the gong, and it appeared from the position in which the cart was struck that it had almost passed the tram lines before the collision occurred. His Worship was clearly of opinion that the cart was moving like other carts that preceded it and that the accused started his car with the full knowledge that the complainant's cart was in front of him. He took no step, either to stop or give a warning to the complainant, which showed that he was rash and negligent. His Worship had personally inspected the place and was satisfied that the probabilities were as stated above.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD PAPER CURRENCY.

◆

ACCUSED RECEIVES BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted Ramdas Virji who was charged by Inspector Morris with attempting to cheat the Paper Currency Office by presenting a half portion of a currency note for Rs. 100 and claiming the amount on the ground that the other half had been lost.

When the accused, it was alleged presented the piece it was found that another person had already received the amount by tendering the other half of the same note in 1910. The defence was that the accused believed that the piece had been received by him in the course of business.

The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him. His Worship remarked that Mr. Kapadia had conducted the case for the defence not only in an able manner, but not one unnecessary question was put in cross-examination.

HINDU AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS.

◆

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have sent on Friday the 7th instant a squad of their Volunteers and Medical Officer for first aid service and medical relief amongst the pilgrims during Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur. This is the third time that they are rendering this kind of service at Pandharpur during the last 2 years.

LECTURES ON MALARIA.

◆

A lecture on "Malaria" in Guzerati with the [illegible] of magic lantern slides will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Special Assistant Health Officer, (Malaria), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow in the Bhuleshwar Municipal School near the Bhuleshwar Market.

A LECTURE.

◆

The Rev. Dr. H. Mabie, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, U. S. A. will give a lecture on Monday the 10th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Girgaum on "The Clue to the Reality of Religion."

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BIG FIRE IN THE FORT.

◆

AN EXCITING SPECTACLE.

RESIDENTS' NARROW ESCAPE.

THREE INDIAN FIREMEN KILLED.

The fire which broke out early on Saturday morning and brief details of which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of that day, was certainly one of the most exciting and largely watched out breaks which has occurred in the Fort for some years past, and the fine work of isolation by the Bombay Fire Brigade in a district where the congested condition of the old buildings made such operations difficult was manifested by the fact that in about two hours time they were able to subdue the flames with little damage except to the building occupied by Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, although that structure itself was almost completely gutted especial damage having been done to the top floors, where the beams, which in a steel constructed building of the more modern type would have resisted the flames longer, were of wood and warped and gaped in a fantastic manner. There was no loss of life to the only two residents and their servants, and it was fortunate that the quarter is not a residential one, for the flames took hold so quickly that those who escaped from where they lived on the second floor had to resort to extreme measures and risk a drop of eighteen feet on to a neighbouring roof.

LUCKY ESCAPES.

Had there been many people in the house they would have had little chance of escape. As it was Mr. J. R. Webster and another European friend were luckily awakened by the flames and awoke just in time to save themselves at the risk of their limbs, and their servants, who also left the premises in safety appear to have had no time in which to warn their masters of the danger of the situation. No one can yet assign any reason for the outbreak, which, in the absence of any evidence but a series of explosion is supposed to have been caused by the fusing of an electric wire, but it is evident to any of the many witnesses of the blaze and its fierce suddenness that a policy of *sauve qui peut* was the only one to be adopted under the circumstances. Mr. Webster and his friend, who might have also been joined by another European gentleman who lives in the building, but was out of Bombay at the time, after finding no means of exit by the staircases, which had caught a light, took a much more dangerous risk by dropping on to the roof of the Army and Navy Stores godowns, which are situated on the Colaba side of the burning house. The ground and first floors, on which are the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the owners of the building and their tenants, Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company, and a firm of Exchange brokers, had by this time become well kindled, and it is not known by the Brigade whether the explosions caused the fire or the fire the explosions. The men who were in danger accomplished their drop without any serious injuries, but were naturally shaken and bruised in the undertaking.

SEVEN ENGINES ARRIVE.

Soon after the first report of the outbreak had been given by a police sepoy on duty in the vicinity seven engines from the various fire stations at the Fort, Colaba, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Babula Tank, Byculla, and the outlying parts of the town arrived one after another, and, occupying various positions in the lanes and streets of this antiquated quarter of the town, interlaced the ground with a series of hose pipes. Such are the defects of the drainage of the quarter that the streets were soon flooded to about a foot and a half deep opposite the burning building, and the crowds of persons who quickly congregated at both approaches to the fire, where the Police under the control of Superintendent Walker and Inspector Newby kept order, that many, persons were incommoded by wet feet in their eagerness to gain a close view of the flames.

WONDERFUL WORK OF ISOLATION.

A motor fire escape was amongst the first of the vehicles to be on the scene, but when it was found that no lives were in danger in the building, and that the hold of the flames was too firmly established to be subdued easily, the Brigade and the Salvage Corps, under Mr. W. T. Scully began a work of isolation remarkable for its successful results and notable for the splendid work which the officers and men of both institutions executed. The wind was fortunately not strong, and, as it was blowing in the direction of the sea, or, that is to say, direct across the road, there was much less difficulty in carrying out the work of controlling the spread of the fire. Of course, in spite of this, there was always a great danger of that old and dry quarter of the town being wiped out, and it was with aim of preventing the possibility of such a calamity that the Fire Brigade worked so efficiently. The fact that three of their men were killed by falling debris at a later hour in the morning can give one an idea of what risks they took and how little they considered their personal safety. The wooden beams presented a danger not to be met with to such an extent when steel girders are used and the falling of these on the plucky *Kalassis* who lost their lives after the flames had been subdued, came as a sad shock when the fire itself had not been attended with fatal results to the residents and their servants, and everyone was discussing the fact that no lives had been lost.

AN EFFECTIVE SIGHT.

The flames made a beacon over the housetops which soon drew hundreds of sightseers to the spot, and all the householders in the vicinity were naturally more vitally interested in the question of the safety of their property. The situation near the Cathedral is a picturesque one at any time, that part of the town resembling in more than one way part of an old English Cathedral town, but when the surrounding buildings were lighted up with the glare of the flames, the effect was distinctly increased. During the great part of the blaze from 1-40 a.m. to about 2-30 a.m., the heat was intense and it was hard to approach the building with comfort at the distance of the roads breadth. The surrounding houses were illuminated with a ruddy glow which was weirdly artistic, and a never-ending train of sparks rushed away into the air in whirling eddies which increased according to the movements of the many hoses.

Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of the Criminal Investigation Department, were both present soon after the outbreak and watched the progress made by the Brigade in fighting the flames. The men whose work kept them playing hoses from the road were impeded somewhat by the lack of a drainage outlet for the large quantities of water which seven engines were continually pouring and had every need for their sea boots.

FALLING DEBRIS.

When it was seen that the building could not be saved to any great extent, strenuous efforts were made to save the buildings on either side, that on the south being godowns occupied by the Army and Navy Store, while on the north side stand other office premises. The flames were at this time burning very fiercely and the large wooden beam which lay across the top of the building gave way in the middle one end pointing upwards while the other sagged down. The mortar which coated the masonry of the top storey became loosened with the heat and this caused parts of the walls to give way, the debris falling into the compound of the premises and into the street in a dangerous manner. Every time any notification of a fall was foreseen by the cracking, which was ominously awe inspiring the firemen would continue their work until the piece of wall which happened to be coming down actually tottered when they would duck and run momentarily to some place of safety, dashing back again after the fall through the rising dust which had been caused. At about three o'clock, through the splendid efforts of the firemen it was found that not only was the fire under control, but that the work of isolation had been carried so effectively that the adjacent buildings had suffered practically no damage from the flames. Damage by water has, of course, been sustained, and the Army and Navy Stores premises were slightly damaged by the fall of debris on the roof. In spite of the fact that the flames had practically disappeared the Fire Brigade could not afford to slacken their efforts at this stage, for the slightest wind might have fanned the embers of the smoking beams into flame again.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

About four o'clock in the morning there began the discovery of a series of accidents to investigating firemen, which has cast a gloom on an otherwise successful piece of work by these men. Two of the European officers had narrow escapes, but it fell to the lot of the Hindu *Kalassis* to suffer the fatalities. At 4-20 a.m. to be exact Dhondu Dakhu, a young fireman was extricated from some fallen debris and was found to be alive when taken out. He was at once conveyed to the European General Hospital, but died on the way. About an hour later a search was being made for two other missing men and one Sajaram Govind was found under a further mass of fallen beams and other debris. The man was dead when picked up. At about six o'clock a third fireman, Abba Chanda's body was taken from under fallen matter. All these men met their end through falling beams, and other detached matter which came down as the walls dried, and it is hoped that the end was too sudden to be painful in their cases. All this time the Brigade under European officers remained on the scene of the accident playing on the embers and those in charge bivouaced in long chairs on the roadside, while efforts were made to dislodge any tottering pieces of masonry, with the hose-pipes. A bamboo enclosure in front of the building was erected to ensure the safety of the public and the hoses on the road made the passage of vehicular traffic impossible. All day on Saturday crowds surrounded the scene where the stale smell of burnt wood was very powerful, and the water which was still plied on the gutted interior was productive of smoke from lurking embers throughout the whole day. Representatives of different firms and other enquirers from motives of business or idleness flocked round and asked curious questions, while a European Fire Brigade official kept watch, because as the building dries the danger of tumbling walls increases, and it is almost impossible to bring the dangerous parts down safely so unapproachable are they. The Brigade remained throughout Saturday and Sunday morning when the hoses were stopped at an early hour, it being considered safe to discontinue the work at this stage by the European officer, who during the day yesterday was relieved by a number of Indian firemen.

THE ESTIMATED DAMAGE.

In regard to the damage incurred, the building is covered by insurance at three lakhs of rupees with the London Assurance Society, while the premises of Messrs. Mulji Jetha on the first floor contained office furniture insured with the Yorkshire Society for Rs. 5,000. This covers the situation, and, apart from the fact that Messrs. Mulji Jetha had some records burned appertaining to the Spinning and Pressing trade little serious loss was experienced by the firms concerned. The gentlemen who escaped so luckily were not equally fortunate in saving their effects and naturally lost their personal belongings. Mr. Colin M. Ross of the Royal Insurance Company placed part of his office at the disposal of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, where the firm will do business temporarily.

INQUEST POSTPONED.

An inquest held on the bodies of the dead firemen was opened on Saturday morning was postponed.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who saw one of the Fire Brigade officials last night was told some further interesting details of the fire which is still smouldering and which has to be played on for two or three hours at intervals. The only danger still apprehended is in regard to the condition of the walls, which may fall in in places. Talking of the commencement or possible origin this gentleman added, that the call, which was received from no less than three alarms was received somewhat late, as he saw the flames before the alarm in the Fort station rang. As his engine drove up he heard the loud explosions which were supposed to have been caused by samples of blasting powder, which commodity the firm imports. The loss of life, which was so much to be regretted, took place in a small part of the building which protrudes level with the road on the Cathedral side of the building. The place was used as a godown and contained a large amount of ivory which the firemen went to salve, and which was incidentally undamaged. The roof of the main building fell on to this lower roof and a great amount of wet debris fell upon those inside, almost burying the three Indians who lost their lives, while two of the European officials, Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps and another member of the Brigade had miraculous escapes. Dhondu was first pulled out of this clinging dust by our representative's informant who scoped himself into a hole in the debris behind the poor man who implored him to pull him out. The other two men were not so easily found. When their bodies were discovered it was found that there were few marks of mutilation, and death appeared to have been caused more from suffocation and shock combined, than from the fact that any heavy beams had fallen on them. It was difficult after this to search for the bodies as the danger of more falls of debris was constant, but despite this the men heroically did their duty. The fact that they saved what they did shows that good work was done in saving from wholesale devastation a quarter built with much woodwork. The people living in Tamarind Lane had their houses filled with smoke and some of the closer residents were seized with consternation, one lady actually going to the extreme measures of removing her goods and chattels and preparing for flight to some safer quarter.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report was submitted by Superintendent Walker of the Fort Ward to the Commissioner of Police, this morning:—

To-day at 1.45 a.m., a fire broke out on the second floor of the premises of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., General Merchants, Tamarind Lane, Fort. The alarm was given and the following fire engines appeared on the scene shortly after:—Colaba, Fort, Bhuleshwar, Bucylla, Babula Tank and Mandvi. The building which was a very old one of three-stories belonged to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and with the exception of two rooms on the second-floor was occupied by the firm. Of these two rooms one was let to Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company and the other to Messrs. Bambak, Croft and Co. The ground flour was used as a godown and the first and second floors as offices, and the third floor as residental quarters by one Mr. J. R. Webster, an assistant in the firm. Mr. Webster also had a friend staying with him. On the arrival of the Fire Brigade it was found that the fire had taken a firm hold and as it was useless playing on the building they directed their attention to the adjoining buildings to prevent the fire from spreading. At about 4 a.m. the fire was well under control and the godown on the ground-flour, north-end, being still ablaze a hose was passed in and a tindal and four men went in to work it. While doing this a portion of the ceiling immediately above where the men were working crashed down burying three of the firemen namely (1) Dhondu Duckoo, Hindu, 22 years; (2) Sajaram Govind, Hindu, 25 years and (3) Abba Chanda, Hindu 27 years. The tindal, another man and two European officers of the Brigade who were standing close by superintending the work had a miraculous escape. A rescue party was formed and the bodies were recovered. The man Dhoundu was alive but on his removal to hospital died on the way. The other two were taken out dead. The bodies have been removed to the morgue and an inquest asked for. Mr. Webster and his friend Mr. Aylward, who were asleep were awakened by flames and smoke, and seeing the main staircase ablaze jumped out of a window on to an adjoining roof, and escaped without any injuries. The whole of their effects have been destroyed. The whole of the building property is insured by the London Fire Assurance Company and also other Companies for about Rs. 3,00.000. The cause of the fire is not known and the total damage by fire and water has not yet been ascertained.

THE FIRE IN TAMARIND LANE.

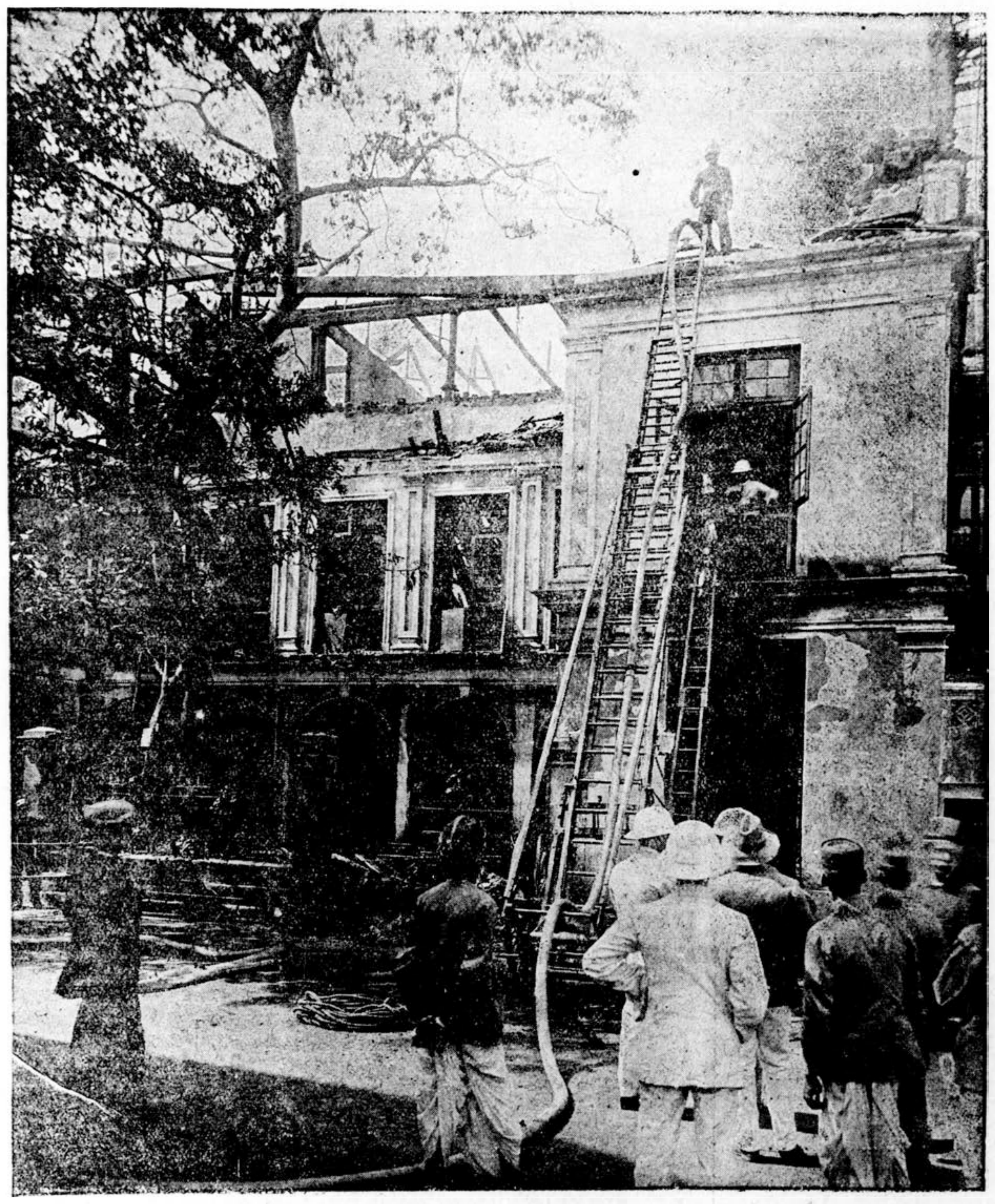

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Scene of the Conflagration.

GWALIOR RACES.

◆

CONCLUDING DAY—A SUCCESSFUL FINALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Gwalior race management have had the good fortune to bring their excellently run meeting to a triumphant conclusion with another very interesting day's sport; though some of the visitors had left, there was still a very full attendance. Two races framed for this day had fallen through, the other events had been converted into handicaps, the selling clauses being eliminated except for the fifth event and two most popular races added, one for Australians and one for Arabs belonging to sirdars and officials of the State. It is proposed to perpetuate these races, and in future we are sure to see well-trained animals turn out. The bookmakers and totalizator have been doing very good business. The Telegraph Office recruited from Agra for the gathering here has worked most satisfactorily. Major Goodfellow has by dint of strenuous work established the Gwalior racing on a scale next to those of other big meetings, and it is boud to maintain its high reputation.

The Maharajah leaves by a special train to-night for Mysore to join the large party organised by the Maharajah of Mysore.

Details:—

PONY HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Major Mussendin's HERETIC, 8-12, Ferguson 1
Col. Dear's LADY HONOR, 7-6, J. Southall, 2
Major Mussendin's GILLIFLOWER, 9-12, Melsom 3

Also Ran:—Prima Donna, 7-7 (carried 7-12).

Betting:—3 to 1 on Gilliflower, 3's against, each, Heretic and Lady Honor, 10's Prima Donna.

The Race:—After a good race among the first three to the distance Heretic drew out and won by a length and a half, 1½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 5secs.

SIRDARS' AND OFFICERS' RACE.—4 furlongs.

Col. Scindia's AKBER, 9-10, Browne 1
Genl. Abdul Gunny's AKBER SHAH, 9-0, Ebrahim 2
Major Bhonsel's BIJLI, 9-10, Purtoo Singh, 3
Genl. Abdul Gunny's MUSHTRI, 9-10, Mujeed 4

Betting:—Evens Akber, 4's against Akber Shan and Mooshtri, 6's Bijli.

The Race:—They raced in a bunch, most of them whipping and spuring from the start Akber soon drew to the front and won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, and a neck between third and fourth. 24 ran

Time:—257 3-5secs.

ARAB HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's SWEDEN, 9-10, Browne 1
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's SALISBURY, 7-10, Purtoo Singh 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan's SOOMSAM, 9-13, Rowley 3
Mr. Beg Mahomed's MYSORE, 8-12, Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Sir Edward, 8-8; Murmurees, 8-0; Mushtasir, 7-0 (carried 7-7).

Betting:—Evens Mysore, 3's against Mushtasir, 4's Sweden and Murmurees, 6's the rest.

The Race:—Salisbury made the running from the start to the distance, where he was collared by Sweden, who won by a length, 2 lengths between second and third, and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.

CHARGERS' SELLING RACE.—6 furlongs.

Major Goodfellow's DEMOS, 11-0, Major Winter 1
Capt. Raymond's MORSEL, 11-0, Crowden, 2
Capt. Odlum's HOT SCENT, 10-5, J. Southall, ... 3.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Demos, 4's the rest.

The Race:—Demos led all the way and won comfortably by 3 lengths, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19 4/5 secs.

ARAB SELLING RACE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Stavrides' SIR SATU, 9-0, Browne 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan's FINANCIER, 9-6, Bowley 2
Capt. Hayne's SADIL MALIK, 8-11, McGlone 3

Also Ran:—Yadgir, 8-11.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Sir Satu, 3's Sadal Malik, 7's Yadgir.

The Race:—It was a very good race. They all kept well together and in the rails Brown by a fine spurt won by three-quarters of a length, one length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 4/5 secs.

FORAGE HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Masir Mahomed's FLYING BIRD, 6-12, Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. Beg Mahomed's CREDITOR, 8-12, Ferguson 2
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 9-9 Browne 3

Also Ran:—Rummy, 8-3, Norwood, 6-12.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Mat-Hat-Beg 2's against Creditor, 3's Flying Bird, 10's the rest.

The Race:—The field ran in level order to near home, where Flying Bird and Creditor drew out, and after an exciting finish Flying Bird won by a neck, three quarters of a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

SARDARS' AND OFFICERS' RACE (Division 2).—4 furlongs.

Mr. Abba Sahib's MATIN, 9-10, Jodharm, 1
Hassan Khan's SULTAN, 9-10, Ebrahim... 2
Capt. Doulat Singh's FATEHJANG, 9-10, Purtoo Singh 3
Jamadar Murb Singh's MIRMARUK, 9-0, Owner 4

Betting:—Evens Lucky, 5's against Fatehjang, 10's Matin and Sultan.

The Race:—As the crowd of ponies came into the rails Matin emerged and won by one length, half a length between second and third, and 1½ length between third and fourth. 15 ran.

Time:—59 secs.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

◆

The All Classes Handicap Race was held on Saturday, the 8th November. The start was made at 3-30 p.m. with the following results:—

	m.	h.	m.	s.
Mr. Rich's Lady Bird	30	1	45	40
Officers's R. A. Jenny Wren	30			
Mr. Holmes's Pam	30	1	58	30
Mr. McLoughlin's Maimie	35	2	0	6
Officers Mint's Anna	35	1	41	36
Major Russell's Blue Bird	30	1	46	6
Mr. Sandford's Netta	Scratch	1	43	0
Mr. Bunbury's Tripie	18	1	41	11
Mr. Magill's Erin	18		finish	
Mr. Preston's Turquoise	18	1	31	19
Major Watson's Mahshuka	Scratch	1	44	0
Mr. Hawkins's Melody	3	1	46	4
Col. Street's Sylie	18	1	39	19
Mr. N. Taylor's Mavourneen	30	1	37	14

1st Prize won by—Turquoise.
2nd Prize won by—Mavourneen.
3rd Prize won by—Sylie.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.
Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Bakri-Id. Bank Holiday.

TUESDAY, November 11.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

WEDNESDAY, November 12.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Princess Caprice," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

THURSDAY, November 13.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Sunshine Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

FRIDAY, November 14.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Train," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 15.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Y. M. C. A.

◆

RECEPTION TO SIR HENRY E. E. PROCTOR.

On Saturday night the Vice-Presidents and members of the Y. M. C. A. held a Reception in their Hall at Wodehouse Road to welcome Sir Henry Procter on his recent return from England. It was a social gathering attended principally by the members of the Association and friends, and was presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the absence of Mr. King at Matheran. The evening opened with a pianoforte solo by Mr. Rushforth which was greatly appreciated by all present after which Mr. Cranner, the Secretery, delivered a congratulatory address to Sir Henry Procter on his safe return from England, expressing his joy on behalf of the Society at having Sir Henry back again in their midst once more to resume the presidentship of the Association. He was sure that with him as their President, the good work of the Association would go forward by leaps and bounds. Mr. Aston then kindly rose and spoke at length on the intellectual work done by the Society during the past year. He dwelt largely on the beneficial results that would accrue to the members themselves by the novel introduction of "Parliamentary debates" as a feature of their weekly meetings, which, he confidently hoped, would provide ample scope for the discussion of prevailing political and social questions. The physical and religious work of the Association were next expatiated upon by Messrs. Munro and Gosford; during the intervals of which the company was relieved by a choice selection of songs and comic rectations. In conclusion, Sir Henry Proctor rose and briefly thanked the committee and members for their kind reception and the hearty welcome afforded him. It was with a feeling of great satisfaction that he noted the rapid progress both moral and physical of the Society and hoped that the influence of the Association would extend far and wide.

PUNJAB MAIL RUNS OVER A WORKMAN.

◆

Mr. H. P. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday on the body of one Bhima Mahadu, a Hindu employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops. The deceased, the evidence led to show, was in the habit of daily crossing the lines by way of a short cut to get home. On Saturday, he was as usual proceeding along this short route at Mazagon Station, when he was knocked down and run over by the Up Punjab Mail train. The driver at once pulled up the train and on going to the spot found only the mangled remains of the deceased. It appears that the signals were all lowered and that the accused had been previously warned by a signaller that a mail was rushing through. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to his being accidently knocked down by a train.

A CARELESS JUMP.

◆

FALL OFF A TRAM-CAR.

At about 12 noon on Friday, tram car No. 56 was going along Girgaum Road towards the Portuguese Church when a Goanese Christian named Lewis Kaitan Sequeria, aged 40 years, attempted to board it by jumping on to the foot board whilst the car was on the move. In alighting he missed hold of the hand rail and was jerked off the car. In falling his left leg got under the wheel when he screamed out and the driver stopped the car. Sequeira was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his leg had to be amputated. He got worse and worse after this operation and died subsequently. An inquest was held yesterday on his dead body by Mr. H. P. Lattey, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death for which no blame could be attached to anybody.

A FATAL FALL.

◆

On Saturday last, Sorabji Framji Modi, a Parsi aged 75 years, went by train to Bandra with a friend for the day. On returning to the station to get home in the evening, he was crossing the caution bridge when he missed his footing and fell on to the rails below. His skull was factured and on being taken to Bombay died in the train. An inquest was held on his body when a verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

ACCIDENT AT RALLI BROS. GODOWN.

◆

Jotia Govind, a Hindu labourer aged 25 years' while working in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Coorla Street, unloading a consignment of goods on Friday evening sustained a fracture to his right leg by gunny bags accidentally falling on to a cleaning machine which struck him on the leg. Govind was removed to Hospital.

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Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

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DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application..

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delag.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MAXWELL.—At Loralai, Beluchistan, on the 29th October, 1913, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W. L. Maxwell, 10th Lancers, of a daughter.

GWYTHER.—At the Currency Office, Cawnpore, on the 2nd November, 1913, the wife of Cyril E. Gwyther, Indian Finance Dept., of a daughter.

SARKARI—At Grant Road on 3rd November 1913, Mrs. Gulbanu, wife of Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Sarkari, Special Examiner, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—GARRETT.—On the 12th October, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, Reinhold Meitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs, F.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, of Yelverton, S Devon, to Nancy Helen, daughter of the late Gilbert Henry Garrett, C.E., and Mrs. Garrett, of Cheam, Surrey.

DEATH.

HOPE.—On the 12th October, at a nursing home in London, Edmund Louis Hope, M.I.M.E., of Abbottabad, second son of the late the Hon. Louis Hope, aged 47.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 10, 1913.

MYSORE'S STATUS.

The substitution of the "Instrument of Transfer" of 1881 by a new Treaty which places the relations between the Mysore State and the Government of India on a footing more in consonance with the Maharaja's actual position among the Feudatory Chiefs, referred to by His Excellency the Viceroy at the State Banquet on Thursday, recalls the most memorable episode in the later history of the State. The instrument of Transfer embodied the terms on which the rendition of Mysore was carried out on March 25, 1881, superseding all former treaties. The powers of the ruler (father of the present Maharaja) were defined, and the subsidy to be paid in lieu of military assistance was enhanced. A Dewan (Mr. C. Rangacharlu) was appointed as head of the Administration, who was to be assisted by a small council, the most notable measure carried out during Mr. Rangacharlu's regime being the formation of the Representative Assembly, the first Parliamentary institution in India. Immediately following the rendition, European officers, of whom there was a large number in the State, were freely dispensed with, many superfluous posts were abolished, various districts were broken up, and judicial offices and jails reduced. To carry out these reforms, substantial assistance was given by the British Government by postponing the levy of the subsidy of ten and a half lakhs for a term of five years. Sir K. Shehadri Iyer succeeded Mr. Rangacharlu as Dewan, and during his tenure of office which he held till 1901, the State reached a high state of prosperity, the revenue being more than doubled, and the State debts fully paid, without, it should be noted, any new taxation whatever. Railways, irrigation works and roads led to a general expansion of industries. Every branch of the Administration was improved and strengthened; public works of unsurpassed magnitude were carried out; gold mining was placed on a sound commercial basis and became exceedingly profitable; postal facilities increased; cavalry and transport corps were maintained for Imperial defence; Civil Service examinations were established; new departments were formed for archaeology and various kinds of scientific research; and the Cauvery works,—the first electric power works in this country,—installed. Since then Mysore has been steadily advancing, as we described in a recent article, in all directions,—an object-lesson to other Indian States, and an illustration of the wisdom of a liberal policy towards Feudatory States who prove responsive to modern influences.

In his speech in Mysore, the Viceroy referred to the fact that the Maharaja had four months ago written to His Excellency taking exception to certain features in the Instrument of Transfer and urging a revision of the document both in substance and in form. So far no official statement has been made specifying the particular features to which His Highness objected, but a careful perusal of the document in question will enable the reader to make a fairly accurate conjecture. The Instrument contains twenty-four clauses, of which 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22 and 23, we consider, were specially capable of modification, improvement or, as regards three or four, even of cancellation. Clause 9 provides for the establishment of British cantonments "whenever and wherever the Governor-General in Council may consider such cantonments necessary;" Clauses 14 and 15 provide that the Maharaja "shall" grant "free of charge" such lands as may be required by the British Government for the construction of telegraphs and railways, plenary jurisdiction within such land to be transferred to the Governor-General in Council; Clause 17 vests plenary jurisdiction over European British subjects in Mysore in the Governor-General in Council; Clause 20 provides that "no material change" can be made in the system of administration without the consent of the Governor-General in Council; and Clauses 22 and 23 are as follows:—

> 22. The Maharaja of Mysore shall at all times conform to such advice as the Governor-General in Council may offer to him with a view to the management of his finances, the settlement and collection of his revenues, the imposition of taxes, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, and any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his subjects, and his relations to the British Government.
>
> 23. In the event of the breach or non-observance by the Maharaja of Mysore of any of the foregoing conditions, the Governor-General in Council may resume possession of the said territories and assume the direct administration thereof, or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary to provide adequately for the good government of the people of Mysore, or for the security of British rights and interests within the province.

We have reproduced the two Clauses above in full as they are couched in language which, in the light of Mysore's remarkable progress since the rendition its proved loyalty from that period, its constant readiness to co-operate with the British Government and to take the lead in far-reaching and beneficent measures of reform, must appear at this day somewhat unnecessarily paternal and severe and, consequently, justifying revision. That revision, we trust, has already been made, freeing His Highness the Maharaja from a good deal of official tutelage from the Supreme Government that must have been galling and confirming his pre-eminent position as one of the first Feudatories in India.

"THE TIMES'" THUNDER.

It was hardly to be expected that the "methods" of the "Young" Mahomedans would immediately find favour in the sight of "The Times," which, according to Reuter, indulges once more in a characteristic fulmination against one of its pet aversions, the growth of democratic feeling in India. "The Times" speaks of these "methods," but Reuter has not given us specific instances, so we cannot lay our hands on the actual causes of offence which that journal has in mind, but, of course, everybody can make a pretty shrewd guess. "The Times'" diatribe is doubtless directed against the recent action of Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali, who have been the innocent means of the severance of Mr. Amir Ali from the Moslem League, the "split" among the Indian Moslems, as we showed the other day, being the natural sequence of the want of responsiveness and adaptability of the older school of Mahomedans of which Mr. Amir Ali is regarded as the principal exponent. We can, of course, understand "The Times'" position with regard to the new Moslem movement in India, but it is necessary to refute the reckless statement that the "Young" Mahomedans "have already undone the work of years and have wrought great injury to the cause of Islam in India, turning a wise, well-directed movement into political agitation, calculated rather to strengthen sedition than to advance the legitimate claims of Mahomedans." As long as the Mahomedans were content to follow like sheep their official shepherds into those arid paths of politics so cautiously marked out for them, they were, according to "The Times," well and wisely directed; but the moment they have the temerity to think for themselves and to draw up a great and practical scheme of constructive work, they are roundly accused of fomenting "sedition"! "The Times'" denunciation, we hope, however, is likely to fall flat, for it is fortunate that the excitement among Indian Mahomedans during the Turco-Balkan war has been completely allayed by the prospect of peace now being maintained between Turkey and her Christian neighbours, and the partial recovery of Turkish prestige. Again, the bold and statesmanlike settlement of the Cawnpore Mosque agitation has undoubtedly been an important factor in destroying a widespread discontent that at one time threatened to assume a very acute form. But at no time could the Mahomedan movement be accused, as "The Times" accuses it by implication, of being of a revolutionary character. "The Times'" insinuation is entirely false and, also, mischievous, although, as we have said, it is likely to prove infructuous in India, and its direction against the new Mahomedan movement is as unfair as the former attempts to associate the moderate Congress leaders with sedition. The truth is, now that the Mahomedans have developed a class of reformers impatient of bureaucratic control and anxious to proceed faster in the work of political reform in conjunction with other communities, the alarm of wiseacres like "The Times" has been aroused, for they see in the new movement a vitality they do not wish to see and, naturally, of course, cannot help viewing with antagonism.

DAY BY DAY.

Bakr-Id.

To-day, being the day of the Mahomedan feast of Bakri-Id, will be observed as a holiday by all classes of Mahomedans in India and elsewhere The term Bakri-Id is derived from "Bakra" a goat, and "Id," a sacrifice, hence it means the "sacrifice of the goat." On this day Mahomedans kill such animals as cows, kids, camels, goats, sheep, etc., and offer them as sacrifice in imitation, it is said, of the intended sacrifice of Ismail by his father Abraham of patriarchal memory. Though the tradition mentions only a kid, Mahomedans have got into the practice of sacrificing other animals such as cows, camels, etc. In India it has been the practice in many parts for some decades past to kill cows on the Bakri-Id day. Cows are held sacred by Hindus and consequently the Bakr-Id day has been fruitful of much had blood between the two communities and lives by the score have been lost in "cow-riots" in many parts of India, especially in Northern India. While pious Hindus cannot restrain themselves when cows are being led publicly to the place of sacrifice, fananatical Mahomedans have often insisted on the sacrifice of these beasts in full view of the Hindu public, with the consequence that fierce riots have often taken place between the two communities.

Efforts to stop Cow Sacrifices.

Efforts have been made by leaders of these two communities so to arrange the Bakr-Id sacrifices that the religious susceptibilities of neither side might be hurt, and it to be hoped that these will put a stop completely to cow-riots in future. When the Amier of Afghanistan visited this country in 1905, His Majesty was magnanimous enough to lend the weight of his influence to discourage cow-sacrifices on Barr-Id day and actually issued a public request that no cows be killed during the Bakr-Id festival of that year. His Highness the Aga Khan and some other enlightened and sympathetic Mahomedan leaders have expressed the view that cows are not absolutely necessary for sacrifice on Bakr-Id, as is evident from the derivation of the term itself and from the fact that both Abraham and Mahomed offered up kids and not cows as a sacrifice. It lies with enlightened Mahomedans to see that Bakr-Id sacrifices do not outrage the most sacred feelings of their fellow countrymen and lead to permanent ill-will.

Marathi Mission's Centenary.

The following Letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, was sent to the Chairman of the Town Hall meeting in commemoration of the Centenary of the American Marathi Mission:—

> I am desired by His Excellency Lord Willingdon to send his congratulations and good wishes to the American Marathi Mission on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of their landing in India.
>
> His Excellency wishes to express his grateful recognition and cordial appreciation of the excellent work accomplished by your Mission in the various branches of education and social service to which you have all devoted so much time, thought and devoted effort. Lord Willingdon hopes that the knowledge that your work in the directions mentioned is valued by all classes throughout the country, will not only stand to you as a reward for efforts in the past but will serve as a stimulus to you in the labours of the future.
>
> Again thanking you most cordially on His Excellency's behalf for the self-sacrifice and devotion that has always characterised your efforts.

Parsee General Hospital.

We have received the first Administration Report of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, for the period of nine months from 1st April 1912 to 31st December 1912 and the Statement of Accounts, from the beginning, i.e., August 1905 up to 31st December 1912, (including the Accounts for the working of the Hospital from 1st April 1912 to 31st December 1912). This institution, which is a monument to the philanthropy of the entire Parsee community and the zeal of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and his sons, was opened to the public on 1st April 1912, since which date it has been gradually but steadily increasing its career of usefulness. 364 persons were admitted into the Hospital for treatment during the period, out of whom 200 were males, 149 females and 15 were children. Out of this total 213 were for the Medical ward, 88 for the surgical ward, 9 for the Obstetric ward, 21 for the Gynoecological and 33 for the Ophthalmic ward. During this period there were 39 deaths and 140 cures; and 120 persons were discharged relieved or otherwise. Again, during the period there were nine live births, 88 major operations, 45 minor operations and 20 examinations under general anaesthasia. During the current year the progress of the institution has been even more satisfactory, for while the total number of patients during the nine working months of 1912 was 364, the total number treated from 1st January 1913 to 31st July 1913 was 726. On the finance side, though it is not quite as satisfactory as the management would wish it to be, there is nothing to cause anxiety. The accounts show that there has been a total surplus of Rs. 18, 637-15-2 to the credit of the Hospital account at the end of the period under question. But this surplus includes the accumulated interest on the Endowment Fund amounting to Rs. 17,315-4-11 which was available for use during the current year but which will not be the case in the following years. If this item be not taken into accounts, the actual working of the hospital during the period would show only a net excess of Rs. 1,322-10-3, after taking into account the monthly contribution of Rs. 2,500 made by the N. N. Wadia Charity Fund Trustees, the interest on the Endowment Fund, casual donations, etc. If the institution had depended only on the interest of the Endowment Fund and upon the fees received, the working would have resulted in a net deficit of at least Rs 39,104-9-11. The total amount to the credit of the Hospital announced in the papers at the end of 1912 was Rs. 23,20,085-3-5, of which, however, a considerable portion remains yet to be realised.

Report for August.

The report of the Hospital for August 1913 shows that in all 72 patients were admitted during the month, bringing up the total in the Institution at the end of the month to 152. Of this total 82 were treated free. The working expenses during the month came to Rs. 7,421-5-4 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,179-8-0, giving a nett loss of Rs. 5.241-13-4 in the actual working of the month. This loss does not take into account the monthly contributions and casual donations made by the Wadia Fund Trustees and others of the interest accruing on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Parsee Panchayet. But, as these sources of income, with the exception of the interest on the Endowment Fund, are uncertain, the Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the institution cannot be allowed to work at such a loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

Indian Students in London.

Sir Herbert and Lady Roberts and Mrs. W. C. Caine are giving a joint Reception at the Grafton Galleries, London, on November 24th to which the Indian students in London (as well as a large number of English friends) will be invited. The function will be in connection with the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

An Interesting Betrothal.

We are informed that a marriage has been arranged between Lieut. A. E. Lawrence, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barett, Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, eldest son of Colonel R. C. B. Lawrence C. B. and Mrs. Lawrence of 37 Hyde Park Gate, and Violet Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt of Tubberdally King's Co., Ireland, and niece of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay.

Opening of the New Dock.

The New Dock is rapidly nearing completion, and it is about time an official announcement was made regarding the date which has been fixed for the important opening ceremonial. It is hoped that the Viceroy, taking advantage of Her Excellency's departure for Home at the end of March, will open the New Dock on Friday the 27th. March, the day preceding Her Excellency's departure.

Delhi Monuments.

It is notified that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi proposes to make several additions to the number of protected monuments at Delhi. The monuments to be brought under the provisions of the Act of 1904 include the Nicholson statue, the Mutiny Memorial, Hindu Rao's House, the remaining gateways in the old magazine, the Kotla Firoz Shah, Firozabad, together with the old mosque and other ruined buildings it contains, the Purana Qila (Indrapt) with the mosque of Sher Shah, the Sher Mandal and entrances to subterranean passages, the Lal Darwaza, or northern gate of the outer walls of the Delhi of Sher Shah, Uggar Sain's Baoli, the tomb of Safdar Jang with its gardens and mosque and the two battery sites, the mosque and the old entrance gateway in the Qudsia Garden.

"MILLIONS OF EYES ARE WATCHING."

◆

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" PLEA FOR S. A. INDIANS.

"POLICY STORING UP TROUBLE".

MR. GANDHI REJOINS MARCHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Westminster Gazette," which gives much prominence to the question of Indians in South Africa, recalls, in a leading article to-day, the services of Indians during the war, and praises Mr. Gandhi as a loyal and respected man. The paper reminds South Africans that millions of eyes are watching their treatment of Indians. It admits, however, that British and Dutch alike insist upon checking the growth of the Indian trading class, though they are willing to have Indians as temporary labourers. Consequently, says the journal, there must be a compromise. In conclusion it says:—"The Imperial Government can only use suasion, but it should maintain its appeal for the removal of restrictions on internal migration and the removal of heavy licences. We assume that South Africans share our pride in the Indian Empire, and they must see that our present policy is storing up trouble for all."

MR. GHANDI ON HIS ARREST.

◆

ALLOWED TO CONTINUE MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A message to the "Times" from Cape Town says that Mr. Gandhi has sent a long telegram to General Smuts in which he said: "The marchers include 122 women and 50 tender children, all on starvation rations, and without provision for shelter. Tearing me away from them is a violation of all considerations of justice."

Mr. Gandhi asked fo[illegible] remand in order to continue the march. The Public Prosecutor consented, but objected to bail being allowed. The magistrate, however, granted bail, and Mr. Gandhi, in a motor car, overtook the marchers 33 miles beyond Volksrust.

A correspondent of the "Cape Times" says that the marchers are extraordinarily patient and cheerful. They have daily rations of 1½ pounds of bread and an ounce of sugar. Mr. Gandhi says that the movement costs £250 a day, and that the contribution from India must be increased.

The "Cape Times," in an article, says that the £3 tax is indefensible, as is the exclusion of Indians' wives.

MR. POLAK MAY BE ARRESTED.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. Polak date 18th instant:—

Mr. Gandhi was released at Volksrust yesterday on bail of fifty pounds sterling. He proceeded with the strikers to Standerton when he was re-arrested on the same charge with five other leaders the object apparently being to deprive the men of his leadership and to coerce them to return. Mr. Gandhi was released on his own cognisance and remanded. I am leaving to-night to join him, there is a possibility of my arrest.

The following telegram was received to-day by Mr. Gokhale from Kallenbach:—Men, women and children were marching on starvation rations without shelter uncomplainingly. Mr. Ghandi's enthusiasm is spreading to others. Government's plan now is to separate him and the other leaders from their followers, eavling them helpless without any one to take charge of them.

One 150 marchers belonging to one mine arrested to-day.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

◆

IMMIGRATION TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The following resolution has been notified in the "Gazette of India":—Intimation has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Government of Canada anticipate a very congested labour market in British Columbia and propose to prohibit until the 31st March 1914, the landing therein of any immigrant of the artisan or general or unskilled labour class, subject to the proviso that the Immigration authorities may admit any immigrant if satisfied that his admission will not add to the congestion of the labour market.

The Governor-General in Council requests all the Local Governments and administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

LORD CREWE ON INDIAN PROBLEMS.

◆

RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

GAPS IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Lord Crewe delivered an address yesterday, before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, entitled "Scotsmen and India."

He sketched the careers of great Indian servants, excluding contemporaries, and dwelt on the work of Lord Dalhousie. He said that it was absurd to regard him as a grasping appropriator of territory. Fortunately, nowadays, the interest in this controversy was academic.

The relations between the Government of India and the Feudatory Chiefs were clearly defined and well understood. The Government of India still came down with a heavy hand in the rare instances of misconduct, and exercised a general supervision over the succession to the deceased princes, but did not interfere if it could help it. The Government had absolutely no desire to add to the area of British India; indeed, the latter tendency had been rather in the opposite direction, and he instanced Mysore and Benares.

Lord Crewe condemned the present fashion of blaming Lord Macaulay and his creed for occasional failures and gaps in the Indian educational system. He entirely opposed those who would hasten a blind departure from ancient habits and traditions, and who throw scorn on the languages and the hoary wisdom of the East in favour of brand-new Western knowledge acquired mechanically and at random. It was impossible, reading the history of Scotsmen in India, not to be impressed by their gravity of purpose, patience and sanity, and the rare degree in which many won the confidence and love of the Indian people.

Lord Crewe concluded by urging the audience, as the electors responsible for India, to give some leisure to a study of its problems.

DUBLIN LABOUR TROUBLES.

◆

"FREE LABOUR" CONVOYS ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Fresh trouble is threatening in **Dublin.** "Free labour" convoys were attacked yesterday and carts overturned. Sacks of grain were slashed with knives.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRIA.

◆

Arrest of Emigration Agent.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Nov. 8.

In connection with the enquiry, into the emigration of Austrians liable for military service, two directors and fifty agents of the Austro-Amerikana Company have been arrested. Two more directors have disappeared.

AMALGAMATED UNION OF MUSICIANS.

◆

"LIGHTNING STRIKE" METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Amalgmated Union of Musicians, adopting the methods of the "Ligthning Strike" called out the orchestras in four Music-Halls in London yesterday as the performances were begining.

One performance was abandoned. The others were settled.

THE KRUPP TRIAL.

◆

THE SENTENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the Krupp trial, to-day, Herr Brandt, the former head of Messrs. Krupp's Berlin office, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, which he was regarded as having served under remand. Herr Eccius, a director of Messrs. Krupp's, was sentenced to a fine of twelve hundred marks.

THE THAW CASE.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Nov. 8.

Thaw has been extradited to the New York State authorities.

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT.

◆

LETTER FROM LORD ROBERTS.

SUGGESTED WITHDRAWAL OF RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Lord Roberts has written to Mr. Ameer Ali that he is much concerned to learn of Mr. Ameer Ali's intention to resign the headship of the Moslem League in England. Lord Roberts says:—"I know how much you have done to restrain the angry feelings of your co-religionists in India towards England, on account of what they consider her attitude all through the Tripoli and Balkan wars, and I deeply regret your resignation."

Lord Roberts asks whether it is too late to recall a decision also involving the resignation of the Aga Khan.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE AGA KHAN.

The Aga Khan has written to Mr. Wazir Hasan in the same terms as to Mr. Ameer Ali.

"YOUNG" MAHOMEDANS' METHODS.

◆

"THE TIMES" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A "Times" article to-day says the methods the "Young" Mahomedans are adopting can only be disastrous. They have already undone the work of years, and have wrought grave injury to the cause of Islam in India, turning a wise, well-directed movement into a political agitation, calculated rather to strengthen sedition than to advance the legitimate claims of Moslems.

HAJ STEAMER AGROUND.

900 BOMBAY PILGRIM ABOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A Lloyd's telegram from Jeddah states that the steamer Alfeld from Bombay with 900 pilgrims is ashore at Kamaran. Steamer Koweit has been ordered to her assistance.

FUTURE OF ZANZIBAR.

◆

ABSORPTION IN EMPIRE NOT CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In reply to the representations of the Moslem League, the Colonial Office states that it is not the intention of the Imperial Government to absorb Zanzibar in East Africa.

TURCO-GRECIAN DIFFERENCES.

◆

DELEGATES RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 9.

The Turkish peace delegates have received the instructions they were waiting for, and negotiations have been resumed.

ITALY'S COLONIAL POLICY.

◆

PROVINCE ADJOINING TRIPOLI TO BE ANNEXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Nov. 8.

"L'Italie states that the Minister for the Colonies, in a speech at Treviso, said:

"We have now the duty of occupying Fezzan, which is inhabited by some tribes of nomads living in a state of complete anarchy. The occupation of Fezzan is imposed on us by consideration for the security of our Colony and the requests of France, which sees in tribes lacking a government a permanent danger to her own possessions in Africa. Our military action **in Fezzan** will be conducted with native troops stiffened by a thousand Italians."

WELSH MINE DISASTER FUNDS.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The total of the Welsh mine disaster funds has reached £85,000.

The amount received in payment to see the wedding gifts to Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duches of Fife totals £2,350.

OBITUARY.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The death is announced of Dr. William Ansorge, the well-known explorer and naturalist.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

◆

TO STIMULATE GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS AND SHORT TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the English Cotton Spinners Federation at Manchester, to-day, discussed the proposal regarding short time. The meeting fully realised the seriousness of the position but decided to postpone action till early in December.

LATER.

As a result of the conference of the executive of the Cotton Growing Association, members of the Dominions Royal Commission and the Australian Governments at the Colonial Office on October 22nd, the Cotton Growing Association sent a letter to the Secretary of the Dominions Royal Commission on October 25th offering to assist the establishment of cotton growing in Australia and aiding experiments by giving £100 annually for three years, superintending the sale of cotton shipped to England, supplying seed, ginning and other machinery, etc.

BRITISH TRADE IN OCTOBER.

◆

DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Imports for October showed an increase of £710,382, and exports a decrease of £1,711,283.

The increase in imports was in raw cotton £703,677, the decreases in exports were in iron and steel manufactures £302,098, new ships £237,924, cotton goods £258,970, and woollen goods £347,854.

RUSSIAN PREMIER AT PARIS.

◆

VIEWS ON BALKAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Russian Premier is now on a private visit to Paris.

Interviewed by the "Temps," he said he was confident that Greece, like Servia, would bow to the will of Europe, and that Bulgaria would not rush into a fresh conflict.

WARSHIP IN MEXICAN WATERS.

◆

U. S. NAVAL PREPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Eight American battleships are at Vera Cruz, and 200 Marines at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service in a southern climate.

Preparations are being made to concentrate 2,500 Marines at Guantanamo.

FRENCH BUDGET.

◆

A NEW LOAN BILL FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The Minister of Finance is about to withdraw the bill for forty millions sterling loan for military expenditure and to introduce a new loan of fifty-six millions.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR TROUBLE.

◆

TRADE PARALYSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The strike of waterside labourers in New Zealand, which began at Wellington, has spread to Auckland, and is tying up trade to a serious extent.

Seamen have now joined the strike, while five thousand carters, carpenters, bricklayers and others at Auckland have also joined. All hotels are closed in consequence.

The wharves are protected by a large force of police.

A raid on waterside labourers' headquarters resulted in the discovery of a number of weapons.

Three steamers are working at Wellington under strong protection, but the carters are complaining of terrorism.

CONGO FINANCE.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.

The Congo Budget for 1914, shows a deficit of twenty million francs, which is largely due to the rubber crisis.

LAND CAMPAIGN.

◆

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

EVILS OF LEASEHOLD SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

At Middlesbrough, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George unfolded the third instalment of the land campaign, dealing specially with the urban districts. He dwelt on the scandalous overcrowding in workmen's dwellings and said it was intended to give the municipalities power to acquire land easily at a fair price robbing neither the landlord nor the taxpayer. The scheme involved facilities for quick transit, and he proposed that the Imperial Government should take a larger share in certain public services, including education, in order to abate the hindrance of high rates. It would also deal with the evils of the leasehold system, the first step being a national survey of housing accommodation of the island. The only people who did not seem to realise what had happened were landlords, but the Government's policy would be driven relentlessly to its destination.

The excitement at Middlesbrough was divided between the visits of Mr. Lloyd George and of the Oldham Athletic football team, the latter seeming more important.

SUFFRAGISTS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

◆

MILITARY DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Mr. Lloyd George, receiving Suffragist deputations at Middlesborough yesterday, denounced militancy, which he said upset the majority in Parliament in favour of of female suffrage.

He repudiated the idea of members of the Cabinet in favour of suffrage resigning.

INDIAN POETESS ENTERTAINED

◆

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Indian poetess, Mrs. Naidu, was entertained at dinner at the Hotel Cecil yesterday evening by a distinguished literary company, presided over by Mr. William Yeats.

Many very eulogistic speeches were delivered. Sir Krishna Gupta said Mrs. Naidu was playing a most important part in the unifying of the various races in India, a work which the English language was also promoting. Her influence for good over young men had been enormous.

THE HAMBURGH AMERIKA LINE

◆

PROSPEROUS YEAR IN SPITE OF DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

An extraordinary meeting of the Hamburg-Amerika line adopted a proposal to increase the capital by thirty million marks.

The Chairman, in a speech in which he gave instances for the need of further capital to enlarge the fleet, stated that in the present year the Company were compelled to make 124 voyages with foreign vessels chartered at high cost. He admitted that the prospects of the shipping industry generally appeared less rosy than some time ago. But he said their own receipts for the present year had largely exceeded the excellent returns of last year, and enabled them to place a certain sum to reserve, write off considerable amounts, and declare at least the same dividend.

RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

◆

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEFF, Nov. 8.

Counsel for the prosecution in the ritual murder case, in a speech devoted to denunciation of the "Perfidious cunning of Jewry" said the jury must recognise that the murder was the result of religious fanaticism.

"The only consolation for the unhappy distracted mother lies in the hope that you are rendering justice, not only to her but to hundreds, thousands of millions of Russian mothers who like her are awaiting your verdict. We do not wish a severe penalty, but we ask that such acts shall not remain without response."

Many troops are being drafted into Kieff as a precaution against pogroms.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

◆

READING POPULACE JUBILANT.

LINLITHGOW STILL LIBERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Rejoicings by the population at Reading were kept up till an early hour.

Captain Wilson in a speech after the declaration of the poll said Reading had struck a crushing blow to Home Rule. Government, if they were wise, must take notice of this condemnation of their actions.

Mr. Gooch in a speech said the forces of progress had been divided between two candidates. There had been systematic misrepresentation.

UNIONIST VICTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The result of the Reading by-election is:—

Wilson	(Unionist)......	5,144
Gooch	(Liberal).........	4,013
Butler	(Socialist).........	1,063

Unionist majority over Liberals ... 1,131

LATER.

The campaign in the Reading by-election closed yesterday. Scenes of frenzied excitement were witnessed yesterday evening. The Unionist papers declare with emphasis that Home Rule is the issue and they hope for a decisive victory to support Ulster.

The figures at the last election were:—

Sir Rufus Isaacs (L.)...............	5,094
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U.)............	4,995
Liberal majority...	99

LINLITHGOWSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

◆

LIBERAL SUCCEEDS LIBERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following is the result of the Linlithgowshire by election to replace Mr. Ure:—

Mr. Pratt (L.).........................	5.615
Mr. Kidd (U.)...........................	5,094
Liberal majority...	521

No change.

The figures at the last election were:—

Rt. Hon. A. Ure (L.)..............	5,835
J. Kidd (U.)...........................	3,765
Liberal majority...	2.070

"A WINNER THOUGH DEFEATED."

The Marquis of Linlithgow, speaking at Linlithgow, said there were 2,000 Nationalists in the constituency. Therefore, the Unionist candidate, though defeated, was actually the winner by 1,500 votes, so far as the constituency was Scottish. It was impossible for Government to avoid a general election much longer, because it was evident that people did not want Home Rule.

UNIONISTS AND ULSTER.

◆

MR. BONAR LAW TO ADDRESS BIG DUBLIN MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Bonar Law will address a great meeting of the South of Ireland Unionists in Dublin on the 28th instant.

BRITISH ULSTER LEAGUE.

◆

GRATUITOUS HELP FROM 8,000 BRITISHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 9.

Colonel Hickman, M.P., speaking at Wolverhampton, said agents of the British Ulster League had secured eight thousand men in Britain, who had sworn that if Home Rule were introduced into Ulster without a general election, they would go over to help Ulster at their own expense. He said recruiting was continuing briskly.

WEST AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A million sterling West Australian loan, bearing interest at 4 per cent. is being underwritten at 97.

The announcement has weakened the prices of various Colonial loans.

GERMAN SANSCRITIST DEAD.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The death is announced of Professor J. B. Speyer, the eminent Sanscritist of Leiden.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS EVOLUTIONIST:

◆

DR. A. R. WALLACE'S THEORY.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The death is announced of the famous evolutionist Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

◆

The late Dr. A. R. Wallace, whose death is announced, was born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, on the 8th of January 1823. After leaving school, says the Encyclopaedia Britannica he assisted an elder brother in his work as a land surveyor and architect, visiting various parts of England and Wales. Living in South Wales, about 1840 he began to take an interest in botany, and began the formation of a herbarium. In 1847 he took his first journey out of England, spending a week in Paris with his brother and sister. In 1844-1845, while an English master in the Collegiate School at Leicester, he made the acquaintance of H. W. Bates, through whose influence he became a beetle collector, and with whom he started in 1848 on an expedition to the Amazon. In about a year the two naturalists separated, and each wrote an account of his travels and observations. Wallace's "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro" was published in 1853, a year in which he went for a fortnight's walking tour in Switzerland with an old school-fellow. On his voyage home from South America the ship was burnt and all his collections lost, except those which he had despatched beforehand. After spending a year and a half in England, during which time, besides his book on Amazon, he published a small volume on "Palm Trees of the Amazon," he started for the Malay Archipelago, exploring, observing and collecting from 1854 to 1862. He visited Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, Timor, New Guinea and the Aru and Ke Island. His deeply interesting narrative, "The Malay Archipelago," appeared in 1869, and he also published many important papers through the London scientific societies. The chief parts of his vast insect collections became the property of the late W. W. Saunders, but subsequently some of the most important groups passed into the Hope Collection of the university of Oxford and the British Museum. He discovered that the Malay Archipelago was divided into a western group of islands, which in their zoological affinities are Oriental, and an eastern, which are Australians. The Oriental Borneo and Bali are respectively divided from Celebes and Lombok by a narrow belt of sea known as "Wallace's Line," on the opposite sides of which the indigenous mammalia are as widely divergent as in any two parts of the world.

THEORY OF NATURAL SELECTION.

Wallace became convinced of the truth of evolution, and originated the theory of natural selection during these travels. In February 1855, staying at Sarawak, in Borneo, he wrote an essay "On the Law which has regulated the Introduction of New Species" (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1855 p. 184). He states the law as follows: "Every species has come into existence coincident both in time and space with a pre-existing closely allied species." He justly claims that such a law connected and explained a vast number of independent facts. It was, in fact, a cautious statement of a belief in evolution, and for three years from the time that he wrote the essay he tells us that "the question of *how* changes of species could have been brought about was rarely out of my mind." Finally, in February 1858, when he was lying muffled in blankets in the cold fit of a severe attack of intermittent fever at Ternate, in the Moluccas, he began to think of Malthus's "Essay on Population," and to use his own words "there suddenly flashed upon me the idea of the survival of the fittest." The theory was thought out during the rest of the ague fit, drafted the same evening, written out in full in the two succeeding evenings, and sent to Darwin by the next post.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

Darwin in England at once recognized his own theory in the manuscript essay sent by the young and almost unknown naturalist in the tropics, then a stranger to him. "I never saw a more striking coincidence," he wrote to Lyell on the very day, on the 18th of June, when he received the paper: "If Wallace had my Mss. sketch written out in 1842, he could not have made a better short abstract! Even his terms now stand as heads of my chapters." Under the advice of Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Joseph Hooker, the essay was read, together with an abstract of Darwin's own views, as a joint paper at the Linnean Society on the 1st of July 1858. The title of Wallace's section was "On the Tendency of Varieties to depart indefinitely from the Original Type." The "struggle for existence," the rate of multiplication of animals, and the dependence of their average numbers upon food supply are very clearly demonstrated, and the following conclusion was reached:—"Those that prolong their existence can only be the most perfect in health and vigour.........the weakest and least perfectly organized must always succumb." The difference between Lamarck's theory and natural selection is very clearly pointel out. "The powerful reatractive felons of the falcon and the cat tribes have not been produced or increased by the volition of those animals; but among the different varieties which occurred in the earlier and less highly organized forms of those group, these always survived longest which had the greatest facilities for seizing their prey. Neither did the giraffe acquihe its long neck by desiring to reach the foliage of more lofty shrubs, and constantly stretching its neck for the purpose, but because any varieties which occurred among its antitypes with a longer neck than usual at once secured a fresh range of pasture **over the same ground as their shorter-necked** companions, and on the first scarcity of food were thereby enabled to outlive them."

SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

Turning to his other writings, Wallace published "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism" in 1881. Here is given an account of the reasons which induced him to accept beliefs which are shared by so small a proportion of scientific men. These reasons are purely experimental and in no way connected with Christianity, for he had long before given up all belief in revealed religion. In 1882 he published "Land Nationalization," in which he argued the necessity of state ownership of land, a principle which he had originated long before the appearance of Henry George's work. In "Forty-Five Years of Registration Statistics" (1885) he maintained that vaccination is useless and dangerous. Wallace also published an account of what he held to be the great discoveries as well as the failures of the 19th century. "The Wonderful Century" (1899). His later works include "Studies, Scientific and Social" (1900) "Man's Place in the Universe" (1903) and his "Autobiography" (1905). Possessed of a bold and intensely original mind, his activities radiated in many directions, apparently rather attracted than repelled by the unpopularity of a subject. A non-theological *Athanasius contra mundum*, he has the truest missionary spirit, an intense faith which would seek to move the mountains of apathy and active opposition. Whatever may be the future history of his other views, he will always be remembered as an originator of a principle more illuminating than any which has appeared since the days of Newton, as one of its two discoverers whose scientific rivalry was only the beginning of a warm and unknown friendship.

Wallace was married in 1866 to the eldest daughter of the botanist, Mr. William Mitten, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex,. In 1871 he built a house at Grays, Essex, in an old chalk-pit, and after living there four years, moved successively to Dorking (two years) and Croydon (three years). In 1880 he built a cottage at Godalming near the Charterhouse School, and grew nearly 1,000 species of plants in the garden which he mad. In 1889 he moved to Dorsetshire. After his return to England in 1862 Wallace visited the Continent, especially Switzerland, for rest and change (1866, 1896) and the study of botany and glacial phenomena (August 1895). He also visited Spa, in Belgium, about 1870, and in October 1887 went for a lecturing tour in the United States. He delivered a course of six Lowell lectures in Boston, and visited New York, New Haven, Baltimore, etc., spending the winter at Washington. The following March he went to Canada and Niagara, and then made his way westwards. He saw the Yosemite Valley, the Big Trees, and botanized in the Sierra Nevada and at Gray's Peak. In July he returned to Liverpool by way of Chicago and the St. Lawrence.

The first Darwin medal of the Royal Society was awarded to A. R. Wallace in 1890, and he had received the Royal medal in 1868 A pension was awarded him by Mr Gladstone at the beginning of 1881. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1889, and of LL. D. from the University of Dublin in 1882. He was president of the Entomological Society of London in 1870-1871.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Tapper, a European lady of Calcutta, was somewhat badly injured in a carriage accident yesterday. It appears that she with Mr. Tapper and Captain McPherson of the 40th Pathans, were driving in a phaeton in Outram Road and were about to turn into the Red Road when the horse abecome restive at the sound of a passing motor car and getting beyond the control of the coachman bolted. In its career along the road the terrified animal narrowly missed colliding with several other vehicles but eventually collided with a Municipal gas lamp on the side of the road. Owing to the force of the collision the gharry overturned and was badly damaged the occupants were pitched headlong into the roadway, Mrs. Tapper sustaining a dislocated limb as a result of which she had to be removed to the Presidency General Hospital where she is detained under treatment. Mr. Tapper and Captain Mc Pherson sustained slight injuries and were able to procede, home; the coachman who fell rather heavily from his seat was also badly injured and was removed to the Medical College Hospital.

NEW BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Malik Talib Mehdi Khan has arrived in Simla on completion of his term as British Agent at Kabul and he will rejoin the Council of Regency at Bahawalpur. He will be succeeded at Kabul by Hafiz Saifullah Khan formerly the British Agent at Kandahar.

RADIO-ACTIVITY OF THERMAL SPRINGS.

◆

RESEARCH GRANT FROM MADRAS FOR BOMBAY PROFESSOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 from provincial funds to the Rev. Dr. A. Steichen, S.J., Ph. D., professor of physics of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, towards the expenses of conducting certain experiments in connection with the radio-activity of thermal springs of this Presidency. Rev. Dr. Steichen will be permitted to draw a grant in such **instalments** as he may find convenient, and he will be requested to submit to the Government through the Surgeon-General of Madras, a detailed report of the results of his researches. Collectors of districts will be requested to render all necessary assistance to Rev. Dr. Steichen in carrying out the proposed investigation.

DACCA "MANOEUVRES."

◆

"ENGLISHMAN" ON MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.

DOING MISCHIEVOUS AND SILLY THINGS TO PLACATE MR. GOKHALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The "Englishman" writes:—We have reason to believe that owing to the miserly attitude of the Government of India which will not sanction the necessary expenditure, the Dacca Concentration about which so much has been heard is likely to take the form not of field manœuvres over a large extent of country, but of mere garrison duty in Dacca for a month.

A few exercises, to use the new term, may be held in the vicinity of Dacca itself but there is now no intention of marching and deploying the troops in large numbers between Narainganje and Juggernathganj, as was first believed to be the idea of the Government. British troops will not even be in tents. They are to occupy the Great Secretariat and other buildings that were put up for the now defunct Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, instead of being directed to equip themselves as for active service.

Officers are being warned on no account to leave their full dress uniforms behind. This was a warning, by the way, issued to the Turkish officers by Nazim Pasha before they went to war with Bulgaria. However, in the present case, British officers are also arranging to take their polo ponies with them, and are generally preparing to have a good time. They can hardly be blamed for that. If they are to be blamed, if they are to be in garrion and not in the field, there is no reason why the amenities of garrison life should be abandoned.

The famous manœuvres then about which everybody was talking and which was to show the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal that there was an army in India are to take the form of a series of ceremonial parades with Generals riding about in plumes and troops marching past in red in stiff columns. The worst of it is that it is not in connection with the Dacca Concentration alone that the Government is doing mischievous and silly things to placate Mr. Gokhale by showing a saving in the military estimates. There are to be no winter manœuvres at all in India this year on any large scale. In the Punjab where rigid training is most necessary and where troops ought continually to be exercised in large bodies, the manœuvres have been abandoned in favour of what is known as the staff ride.

BOMB IN VOL: HEADQUARTERS

◆

A HIGHLY DANGEROUS ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The "Englishmen" learns that the bomb which was some time ago found in the tactical sand bath of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has now been examined by experts. The final report has yet to be made but there is no doubt that the bomb was a highly dangerous one. A live cartridge was found to be fixed to the top of the canister with a spring below and it is believed that the explosive inside the canister was picric acid. Had the canister been struck on the cap by a shovel or kupri which is used in modelling the sand there would certainly have been a terrible explosion.

CONSPIRACY AT KABUL.

◆

AMIR'S COUSIN STONED AND STABBED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Later news from Kabul states that when the conspiracy against the Amir was discovered a kind of family durbar was held at which His Majesty was present. The guilt of his cousin, Yunas, was clearly shown and the sentence of death was pronounced. The Amir then retired and Yunas was at once set upon being first stoned and then stabbed. This rough and ready kind of justice is not uncommon in Afghanistan. Several of his accomplices were executed afterwards.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

◆

SIR HENRY MACMAHON GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The prize distribution of the Simla Volunteer Rifles came off in the Freemasons' Hall, Simla, **this evening in the presence** of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Henry Macmahon presided.

The proceedings began with a short speech by the Officer Commanding the Simla Rifles, who congratulated the winners and gave an account of the records of the year.

Sir Henry, in the **course of a** speech, expressed great satisfaction on their success and wished them further progress. The prizes were then distributed and Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Henry, Officer Commanding proposed a vote thanks to Sir Henry Macmahon.

LAW MEMBER'S AUTUMN TOUR.

◆

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

During his autumn tour, the Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, will visit Calcutta and Bankipore.

Leaving Simla on the 20th, he will reach Calcutta on the 24th.

Leaving on the following day he will arrive at Bankipore on the 26th and halt till 3rd December.

He will return to Delhi, on the 5th idem.

NEW C. P. COUNCIL.

◆

PROCLAMATION BY VICEROY.

TO TAKE EFFECT FROM TO-DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The following proclamation of the Governor-General in Council is published in the "Gazette of India."

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Government of India Act 1912, (2 and 3 Geo. v. C. 6), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909, touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good Government of the provinces under Lieutenant-Governors (including the constitution of the Legislative Councils for such provinces **and the business to** be transacted therein), subject to the modification that in the application to the said territories of the provisions aforesaid references to a Lieutenant-Governor shall be construed as references to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The following proclamation, to which the sanction of His Majesty the King—Emperor of India has been signified by the Secretary of State for India in Council, is also published:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict. C. 67) and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General is pleased to constitute the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to be, for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, a Province to which the provisions of that Act, touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good Government of the Presidencies of Fort Saint Geogrge and Bombay shall be applicable.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to specify the 10th day of November 1913, as the time at which the application of the said provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to the said territories shall take effect.

INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

◆

RAO BAHADUR D. CASHINATHJEE'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

A most interesting ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathjee, J.P., the Chairman of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club took place at the Club premises Churney Road last evening. The premises were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and there was a large number of members present on the occasion. Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., L.L.B., the vice-President of the Club, in a felicitous speech referred to the valuable services rendered by the Rao Bahadur in his capacity as a Municipal Councillor, member of the Joint-schools committee, Secretary of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, the Prabhu Seminary, and the Pathare Prabhu Health Camps. He also dilated upon the long and valuable services rendered by the Rao Bahadur as the president of the institution which place he occupied after the deaths of his worthy predecessors the late Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagannath Vintikar and Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kutikar. He then unveiled the portrait amidst loud cheers. The portrait is a faithful likeness of the Rao Bahadur, the work having been executed by the eminent artist Mr. M. V. Dharandhar. After the distribution of pan gulab and service of light refreshment the gathering dispersed.

NO HEADMAN AMONG MAHSUDS.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

So far as is known there is no headman among the Mahsuds capable of succeeding to the late Mullah Powindah while his followers will probably cease to hang together, now his controlling hand is no longer gripping them. They have many blood-feuds to answer for and in various sections there must be men anxious to take their revenge. In these circumstances the Mahsud Maliks may think it worth while to negotiate with Major Dodd, the Political Agent, who has gained great influence over the tribe in the last two or three years.

MAUD ALLAN--CHERNIAVSKY SEASON.

◆

Booking for the Maud Allan-Cherniavsky season continues to be very brisk. Those who intend taking seats are advised to book them at once, as the season cannot be extended, Miss Maud Allan being engaged to open her season in Australia in April, and it is expected that the plans will be full before the opening night on Nov. 24th.

LORD WILLINGDON'S NIECE ENGAGED.

◆

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The engagement is announced of Miss Violet Beaumont Nesbitt, Lord Willingdon's neice with Capt. Lawrence, 60th. Rifles, A. D. C. to General Sir Arthur Barrett.

SIAM'S NAVY.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 9.

Siam has given a provisional order for a small protected cruiser to Messrs. Armstrong and Co.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

◆

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

RS. 75,000 PER MONTH REQUIRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR.—The Passive Resistance Movement, which the Indian Community in South Africa were driven to revive last month, has to be financed mainly from India, and it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 75,000 will have to be remitted to them every month for the next four or five months. The Committee was able to raise the necessary amount last month from a few wealthy and public-spirited citizens of Bombay, and is endeavouring to raise further contributions in this way. But, if the cause is not to be starved for want of money, it is necessary that people in fairly easy circumstances or even in poor circumstances, who cannot all be personally approached, should of themselves contribute to the Committee's funds whatever their means will allow. Such contributions will necessarily be not very large, but, large or small, they are needed for the relief of our brother's sufferings and will be very welcome. It is very much to be hoped that the people of Bombay, rich or poor, will give their mite to the noble cause and thus do their best to back up our fellow-countrymen in South Africa in their patriotic sufferings for the sake of the mother-land.

Also, several people must make it their duty to approach those whom this appeal will not reach and persuade them into responding liberally to it. It is the desire of the Committee that every possible source of contribution should be tapped, for which purpose it is necessary that a large number of ladies and gentlemen, representing every section of the Indian community, every class, caste and calling, should volunteer to collect subscriptions, again, large or small, among their respective circles of acquaintances. The Committee has every hope that volunteers will offer themselves in sufficiently large numbers to commence the collection work on an extended scale, and in an organised manner throughout the city of Bombay.

The Committee also ventures to hope that the theatrical and other companies which have earned the reputation of supporting public causes by performing plays and cinema shows in aid of them will extend their support to the cause of their brethren in South Africa.

It is of the utmost importance that all the three kinds of help specified above must come in promptly, for the Passive Resistance Struggle, in support of which the Committee and its Fund have come into existence, has already commenced in all its keenness, and is growing in intensity every day. The first requisite in this matter therefore, is that all available help should be forthcoming without delay.

It is the hope and belief of the Committee that public support in the way of contribution will be fully proportioned to the intensity of feeling aroused by the miserable plight of our brethren in South Africa.

Intending volunteers should call at, and contributions should be sent to the Committee's office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

Yours etc.

Hony. Secretaries.

South African Indian Committee.

The following is the first list of Subscribers:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	5,000
Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas & Co.	5,000
Messrs. Govardandas and Mulraj Khatav	5,000
Anonymous	5,000
Sir Dorab Tata	5,000
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas	1,000
Sir Vithaldas Thakarsey and Hensraj Pragji	1,000
Mr. H. A. Wadia	1,000
Mr. Purushotamdas Thakordas ..	1,000
Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobani.	1,000
Sardar Navroji Padumji	1,000
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.	1,000
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh ...	500
'A friend'	500
Anonymous (Baroda)	100
Mr. D. L. Agarwala (Calcutta) ...	100
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria	100
Mr. A. V. Thakkar	25
Total Rupees ...	33,325

The trustees of the estate of the Late Mr. N. M. Wadia have promised to give a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 earmarked for the relief distress.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

◆

SPECIAL PREVENTIVE OFFICERS FOR GUJARAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

So many cases of kidnapping of girls from Ahmedabad to Sind have been brought to the notice of the Gujarat authorities that they have appointed two special officers whose duty consists in travelling through Sind for the purpose of tracing any Ahmedabad girls who may have been kidnapped during the past two years and if possible bringing the offenders to book with the help of the Sind Police.

These officers have succeeded in tracing, at Ghotki, three such girls, each aged about eight years, who were sold to three different persons, to whom they were then married.

Three traffickers, and one woman through whom the transactions took place have also been traced and placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Ghotki for trial.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Agency of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Dhuarahra on the proposed Jharekapur Kauriala Ghat Railway to Sarian on the Burwhal Sitapur branch of the Bengal and North Western Railway, a distance of about 50 miles. This survey will be known as the Daurahra Sarain Railway survey.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

◆

THE EXCELSIOR.

With an excellent comedian, two "star" films, and plenty to support them, the Excelsior has a very strong show this week. The film "In A Den of Lions" surpasses the high expectations which had been formed of it, and is one of the finest films of its kind. There is never a dull moment in it, and the story goes from sensation to sensation. The Dickens film, "How Bella was Won," is a delightful piece of acting—a charming story which lingers in the memory and shows the genius of Dickens in a way that one might miss in the book itself. The other films, too, are of a high order, as is to be expected at the Excelsior, which is ably sustaining its reputation. Mr. Leslie Ross, the comedian, adds notably to the fun of the evening's entertainment.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

◆

The programme running at the America-India Cinema contains a number of fine films, of which the most noteworthy is "The Eagle's Claw", a thrilling drama, which grips the attention of the audience from the start. This star film depicts the exploits of an up-to-date criminal and his eventual arrest by a smart detective. In it is also seen a great race between an aeroplane and a motor car. "Buffalo Racing in Java" and "Bunny Chased by Bloodhounds" are two other good films, which are worth seeing.

CREDIT BANK SHAREHOLDERS MEETINGS.

◆

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION TO BE APPLIED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The shareholders' meeting of the People's Bank to-day was comparatively a tame affair. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present of whom shareholders apparently formed a minority the rest being employees of the Bank and outsiders. On Harkishen Lal being proposed to preside by one of the directors of the Bank, Rai Bahadur Moolchand of Ajmer, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, raised an objection that as there were charges before the Directors to answer, it was not desirable that one of them should preside. The question was settled by Sirdar Gajjan Singh, another director, being voted to the chair. Harkishen Lal was then called upon to read the report of Messrs. Ferguson and Company, Auditors, appointed by the Investigation Committee, which for want of sufficient time could not be printed, nor was any report of the Investigation Committee placed before the meeting. Harkishen Lal said he agreed with the first portion of the Auditors' report, but not with the latter portion about which he might have something to say later on. He promised to place before the meeting fixed for the [illegible] instant reports of both Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, and Ferguson and Company, with the directors' replies to the points requiring explanation. The meeting then adjourned.

A HOPEFUL ASSURANCE.

Another extraordinary meeting followed immediately at which a resolution was passed to apply for voluntary liquidation under supervision of the Court and nominating seven gentlemen as liquidators, any two of them being authorised to apply to the District Judge at once for the purpose. The rate of commission fixed for liquidators was one per cent. In the course of these meetings Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, retired Executive Engineer, said that he had gone into the affairs of the Bank and its securities along with Sir Protul Chatterjee, and Pundit Rambhod Dutt Choudhry, pleader, with considerable scrutiny and he could assure the shareholders and depositors that about rupees eighty-six lakhs of debts were good and realisable, giving to creditors thirteen and half annas per rupee or twelve annas net after deducting one and a half annas as liquidation expenses. When, however, the question of appointing liquidators came up Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram did not agree to be one of them, neither is the name of Sir Protul Chatterjee among the liquidators nominated.

On Saturday evening at a public meeting held at Bradlaugh Hall, Harkishen Lal delivered a speech in favour of reconstruction of the Bank and took occasion to comment on the Auditors', Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons' report.

CREDIT BANK FAILURE.

◆

CASE AGAINST MANAGER AND PLEADER POSPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

The trial of the manager of the Karachi branch of the Credit Bank of India, and three Karachi pleaders on a charge of combining to commit irregularities concerning the assets of the Bank at the time of the suspension of payment was resumed to-day in the court of the City Magistrate Karachi. After the hearing of further evidence, the case was further adjourned for a week.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

◆

ADDRESS FROM LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer arrived at Lahore by special train this morning. After being introduced to the Punjab Chiefs and leading civil and military officials, His Honour inspected the Guard-of-Honour and the Railway Volunteers and the escort of the Punjab Light Horse. His Honor then drove in an open carriage escorted by the Light Horse to the Town Hall, where the Municipal Committee presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Honor replied.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

◆

UNEASINESS IN SHARE MARKET.

BROKERS UNABLE TO SETTLE.

The condition of the different markets on Saturday remained unchanged, except in the share market where great confusion was noticeable. The day was the first of the "moorat" settlement days and the brokers found it hardly possible to settle. Though it was reported that a Bank manager had agreed to abide by the rates recommended by the Board and also not to press his full claim on the brokers all at once, great uneasiness prevailed and it is expected that before this settlement passes of—and it is sure to be prolonged at any rate—some twenty to twenty-five brokers will fail.

Another distressing feature for them was that owing to the auction of shares on the account of the bulls who could not take delivery, the rates in the different shares once again dropped, thus raising the amount of difference to be paid.

The shroff bazaar is still in the same critical condition while rumour from the pearl market is that one or two big merchants will fail.

ANOTHER "JOOSUB" CONCERN WOUND UP.

On Saturday afternoon at the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar heard the petition of Bhanji Dharamsey Shaparia, a building contractor, to wind up the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the petitioner; the Company did not appear.

According to the petition the Company was started in 1909 with a nominal capital of ten lakhs divided into ten thousand shares of Rs. 100 each. The petitioner was a creditor to the extent of Rs. 3,300 and in spite of repeated demands he had not been paid. The Company was under the same management as the Credit Bank, the Agents thereof being Noor Mahomed and Company, Noor Mahomed being the name of a brother of Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the Credit Bank and ever since the Credit Bank had gone into liquidation, this Company had suspended payment.

In his affidavit for the appointment of a provisional liquidator, the petitioner had stated that the company was possessed of a leasehold piece of land at Haines Road on which a weaving shed was erected. The engine house and the boiler shed were in the course of construction but all further work had been abandoned since the 5th October. A portion of the machinery had arrived and was lying in the weaving shed. It was a material asset of the Company and it was necessary to forthwith protect the same.

On the matter being called on the Advocate-General said that opposition had been contemplated but after seeing his client's affidavit in reply, the other side cleared away. Two of the directors had made an affidavit stating his client was not a creditor.

His Lordship on making enquiries found that that affidavit was not filed.

The Advocate-General then said that his Lordship would be amused to hear that on the staff of this Company was Mr. Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz on a monthly salary of Rs. 200.

His Lordship: As what? As a financial adviser?

The Advocate-General: That I do not know.

The Advocate-General: Then on their staff was also a brother of a director, who had put in the false affidavit, on a salary of Rs. 10C. This is an incomplete will and nothing has been done.

His Lordship ordered the Company to be wound up and appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna official liquidator with all the powers mentioned in section 144 of the Indian Companies' Act. The costs of the petitioner to come out of the assets.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO LIQUIDATOR.

◆

CHARGE OF FALSE BALANCE-SHEETS MADE.

The following is the report submitted by the accountants Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company to Mr. R. D. Sethna, the provisional liquidator of the Company:—

As per our interview with you on the 1st instant, and in terms of the Judge's order of the same date, we have the honour to submit to you our report on the state of the abovenamed Company, it Assets, Debts and Liabilities.

From the books and records of the Company we find that the Company was registered on the 8th February 1909 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lacs) divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

It appears that the Company issued a prospectus inviting Share Capital from the public from time to time. We have found two such prints of the prospectus, which we beg to send you herewith.

From the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company it appears that the following were the original Directors of the Company, viz.:—

Piaraly Abdulla Dosal, Esq.
Mahomed Cassambhoy Dharamsey, Esq.
Rahim Jusab, Esq.
Keshavlal H. Shah, Esq.
Jamnadas Parmanandas Panji, Esq.

At the meeting of the Directors held on the 19th June 1909 (for the first time four months after registration of the Company) the appointment of Mr. Tyebbhai M. Mahomedali Maskativala as an additional Director which was provisionally made by a circular was confirmed. Therefore on the prospectus issued in September 1903 the names of all the original Directors together with the name of Mr. Maskativala appear as Directors of the Company. It is stated in the Prospectus that "the yearly profits after deducting all expenses will enable the Company to make 20 per cent."

Another print of the prospectus issued on the 5th November 1912 gives the names of six Directors as under:—

Rustam K. R. Cama, Esq.
Tyebbhai M. Maskativala, Esq.
J. E. Aspinwall, Esq.
Noormahomed Jusab, Esq.
Toolsidas Jagjivandas Divecha, Esq.
Rahim Jusab, Esq.

In terms of Article 86 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Messrs. Rahimbhoy & Co. were appointed the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents on a remuneration of 15 per cent. on the annual profit of the Company with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 1,000 per month, such remuneration to commence from the day of date on which the foundation of the Company's first building was laid.

The said agreement was submitted to the Board Meeting on the 21st April 1910, when there were present the following Directors:—

M. C. Dharamsey, Esq.
Keshavlal H. Shah, Esq.
M. N. Chandabhoy, Esq.
Rahim Jusab, Esq.

and it was resolved that the Agreement be signed by and the Common Seal of the Company be affixed in the presence of Messrs. M. C. Dharamsey and M. N. Chandabhoy.

At the Board Meeting held on the 6th July 1912 it was reported by the Agents that Mr. Noormahomed Jusab was admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Rahimbhoy and Co. and at the subsequent meeting of the Board held on the 25th October 1912 it was resolved that Mr. Noormahomed Jusab having joined the firm of Messrs. Rahimbhai & Co. the name of the firm be altered from Rahimbhoy & Co. to Messrs. Noormahomed & Co., and the Company's Solicitors be requested to make necessary alterations in the Articles of Association in consequence of the change of the name. Accordingly at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th Novmber 1912 it was resolved to substitute the name of Noormahomed & Co. for Rahimbhoy & Co. and the said resolution was confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary Meeting held on the 29th November 1912.

From the Directors' Minute Book it appears that no meeting of the Board was held after the 8th April 1913.

BOOKS NOT KEPT REGULARLY.

From the Books of accounts we find that up to the date on which the Company went into liquidation 1,793 shares of the Company were applied for besides 151 shares that were subsequently cancelled and for which the deposits were returned to the respective parties that applied for the said 151 shares. A deposit of Rs. 20 per share on 1,793 shares was received and credited in the Books of the Company amounting to Rs. 35,860. We beg to submit to you herewith a list of contributaries that we have prepared after some difficulty from the Books and records of the Company and at the same time we beg point out that the Register of Shareholders has not been properly written up. The names of all the Shareholders who have been allotted shares in the Company, do not appear in the Register of Shareholders. 500 shares allotted to Mr. Rahim Jusab are not at all entered in this Register. This is one of the most important books of the Company that ought to have been properly written up and posted up-to-date, but it seems that like many other irregularities we have come across, this book too has been negligently kept. From the list of contributaries attached and marked A you will observe that a sum of Rs. 76,800 is due form various shareholders in respect of the Allotment and Call monies due by them. Among these may be mentioned the following:—

	Rs.
Sualtanali Rahim Jusab	60-0-0
Habib Rahim Jusab	60-0-0
Keshavlal H. Shah	1600-0-0
Rahim Jusub	30240-0-0

The first two are the sons of Mr. Rahim Jusab. Messrs. Keshavlal H. Shah and Rahim Jusab were the Directors of the Company the latter gentleman being the Agent of the Company, for a long time

DIRECTORS' FAILURE TO PAY ALLOTMENT MONEY.

At the meeting of the Directors held on the 21st April 1910, both Messrs. Keshavlal H. Shah and Rahim Jusab were present when it was resolved that notices be sent to shareholders who had not paid the Allotment monies within 15 days from the date of notice and in default interest at the rate of 9 per cent be charged. Mr. Keshavlal H. Shah was allotted 10 shares on 19th June 1909, and further 10 shares on the 11th August 1909 as per Allotment letters Nos. 17 and 61. It also appears that a notice to the effect referred to in the Directors' resolution of the 21st April 1910 was sent to Mr. Keshavlal H. Shah. Notwithstanding such notice there has been a default on his part to pay up even the Allotment money on the shares applied for by him, though he had been and continued to be one of the Directors of the Company till 25th July 1911. No steps seem to have been taken against him by the Agents of the Company to recover the amount due by him.

It also appears that Mr. Rahim Jusab, one of the promoters of the Company, a member of the Agent's firm and a Director, has also failed to pay even the Allotment money on the shares applied for and allotted to him by the Company and his indebtedness to the Company in respect of 379 shares held by him amounts to Rs. 30,300. This, no doubt, is a very serious default, more particularly on the part of such responsible officers who had directly to deal with the Company as its Agents and Directors.

The Agents sent 37 notices to different shareholders demanding payment of the Allotment moneys with 9 per cent interest when they themselves and one of the Directors had made a similar default, and the sums owing from them were very much larger.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND CANCELLED.

As to the 151 shares for which applications were received and subsequently cancelled and the deposits refunded, it is interesting to find the following names:

Mr. Nowroji R. Digaria applied for one share on 30th April 1909. On the same day the Company paid him a sum of Rs. 200 for preparing the Memorandum and the Articles of Association. On the 24th May 1909 the amount of the deposit of Rs. 20 received from Mr. Digaria was returned.

On the 21st July 1909 Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Solicitor of the Company, applied for 30 shares, Mr. Dhirajlal P. Shroff applied for 10 shares and Mr. Sambhuparsad G. Ghandhi applied for 10 shares and the respective deposits of Rs. 20 per share were received and credited in the Company's Cash Book. These amounts were returned to all these three persons on the 9th August 1909.

On the 4th August 1909, Rs. 2,000 appear to be credited for 100 shares applied for by Messrs. Hasambhoy Esmail and Mahomedali Meherali as per application No. 58. This is merely a book entry, for, on the same day the same amount is debited to Land Account and paid to the same parties on account of land purchased from them. Then on the 18th April 1910 the deposit of Rs. 2,000 is returned to these persons and the entries of the 4th August 1909 are reversed as it is alleged that the title of the property was found defective. This cancellation of shares and return of deposit appears to have been done by the Agents without any reference to the Directors.

On the 5th August 1909 Mr. Rahim Jusab applies for 500 shares. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is credited purporting to be a deposit on the 500 shares. On the following day a sum of Rs. 12,000 appears to have been advanced to Mr. M. C. Dharamsey, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, at 6 per cent interest. Mr. Dharamsey returns a sum of Rs. 10,000 on 12th August 1910, i.e., after a year from the date of the loan and the amount of interest on his account is at first debited to his account and then along with the balance of Rs. 2,000 it is transferred to the account of Rahimbhoy and Co., (Agents of the Company) on 31st August 1910, when the books of the Company, were balanced and closed for the purposes of making up a Balance Sheet as at the end of 31st August 1910. From this it appears that the loan of Rs. 12,000 to the Chairman of the Directors was really for the benefit of the Agents.

MISLEADING BALANCE SHEETS.

Since the date of the registration of the Company it appears that the Directors' Reports were sent to the Shareholders on four occasions namely 11th August 1909, 19th October 1910, 27th December 1911 and 19th March 1913. The first was the Statutory Report stating that applications received up to 7th August 1909 were for 1,051 shares of Rs. 1,05,100. The three other reports are accompanied by Balance Sheets signed by the Auditor and Directors.

In the Balance Sheet made up to 31st August 1910, among the assets under the heading of Cash and Investments appears an item of sundry deposits Rs. 6,357-15-4. This is false and misleading. On referring to the Books of the Company we find that the items of Rs. 6,357-15-4 is made up of the following items, viz:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loan to Rahimbhoy and Co.	3,345	4	7
,, ,, Rahim Jusab and Co.	2,408	15	7
,, ,, Jafar Jusab and Co.	103	11	2
,, ,, Mahomedaly Meheraly	500	0	0
	6,357	15	4

In the Indian Companies Act it is distinctly laid down that any debt due from a Director or other officer of the Company should be separately stated. Messrs. Rahimbhoy and Co., were the then Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and the amount due by them ought to have been separately shown in the said Balance Sheet. Messrs. Rahim Jusab and Co., was also a firm in which the Director and Agent Mr. Rahimbhoy appears to have been interested. This item of Rs. 6,357-15-4, should have been shown under the heading "Debts Owing to the Company" and not as an "Investment of the Company."

In the Balance Sheet made up to 31st August 1911 among the assets there is again shown under the heading of Cash and Investments an item of sundry deposits Rs. 20,469-7-4. This is also false and misleading. This item consists of the following debts owing to the Company namely.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loan to Rahimbhoy and Co.	3,546	0	1
,, ,, Rahim Jusab and Co.	6,883	7	3
,, ,, Alex J. Agabeg	10,040	0	0
	20,469	7	4

The amount due by Messrs. Rahimbhoy and Co., ought to have been separately stated in the Balance Sheet. On the 8th August 1911, Rs. 10,000 are advanced to Mr. Alex J. Agabeg and interest Rs. 40 for the period ending 31st August is debited to his account. This entry for amount of Rs. 40 for interest is reversed on 31st December 1912. On 19th February 1912 Mr. Agabeg seems to have repaid the amount of Rs. 10,000 advanced to him. No interest in his account is charged though the Company's funds remain with him for a period of six months.

The last Balance Sheet appears to have been made up to 31st December 1912. It is interesting to go over some of the items appearing as assets. The first item of Rs 53,964-1-2 refers to Building. On examining the Building Account we find that on the 5th September, 1911 a sum of Rs. 1,577 was paid to Mr. Toolsidas Jagjivandas Divecha, one of the Directors of the Company in part-payment of professional fee as Mechanical Engineer.

REMUNERATION TO AGENTS IN BUILDING ACCOUNTS.

On 24th January 1912 a sum of Rs. 6,000 is debited to Building Account being amount paid to Rahimbhoy & Co., remuneration from 1st August 1911 to 31st January 1912 at Rs. 1,000 per mensem as per Article 86 of the Articles of Association. We submit that this amount ought not to have appeared in the Building Account but ought to have gone to Preliminary Expenses Account. By debiting the amount of the Agent's remuneration to Building Account the value of the Building is fictitiously increased.

Under the heading of Debts Owing to the Company appears an item of Rs. 1,680-15-6 amount due by the Bombay Brush Manufacturing Co., Ltd. We understand at one time Messrs. Rahimbhoy & Co. were the Agents of the Brush Co. and for some time Mr. Keshavlal H. Shah (one of the Directors of the Company) was an Agent of the Brush Co. Monies are advanced from time to time to the Bombay Brush Co., at 7½ per cent. to 9 per cent. interest.

DEBTS OWING BY DIRECTORS STATED INCORRECTLY.

Under the heading of Cash and Investments appears an item of sundry deposits Rs. 20,064-15-11. This is again false and misleading. This item consists of the following debts owing to the Company:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loan to Rahimbhoy & Co. ...	3,829	12	0
Loan to Rahim Jusab & Co. ...	16,235	3	11
	20,064	15	11

As stated above these amounts ought to have been shown as debts owing to the Company by one of its Directors and Agents, in the Balance Sheet. We submit therefore that these Balance Sheets were incorrect and misleading and not drawn up in accordance with Section 74 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

From the Books and Vouchers of the Company we find that the Company employed the following staff:—

	Monthly Salary. Rs. a. p.
Mahomed Nensi Kheraz ...	200 0 0
Devidas N. Divecha ...	100 0 0
Maganlal Gangadas Jarivala ...	50 0 0
Mahadeo Anand Fadke ...	20 0 0
and Sepoy	14 0 0

We are informed Mr. Mahomed Nensi Kheraz is the father of two members connected with the Syndicate that had large speculative transactions with the Credit Bank of India. Mr. Devidas N. Divecha is a brother of one of the Directors of the Company and Mr. Maganlal G. Jarivala is an employee of the All India Insurance Co.

We beg to draw your attention to a letter written by the Agents of the Company to Mr. Pandit Mahomed Prasad dated the 3rd October 1913 offering 5 per cent. brokerage for negotiating a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 for the Company at 7½ per cent. interest for three years.

ASSETS WILL BE REDUCED LARGELY.

We beg to submit to you herewith a statement marked C showing the assets of the Company as shown by the Company's Books. These amount to Rs. 1,51,160-5-5, as detailed in the statement C. In the assets are wrongly included various items which are not assets at all but are expenses incurred by the Company as pointed above, namely fees paid to one of the Directors, Remuneration of Agents, etc. When these items are removed the assets will be reduced. Within the short time at our disposal we have not been able to go into the matters fully.

We also beg to submit a statement marked B showing the Liabilities of the Company as shown by the Books of the Company, these amount to Rs. 65,530-2-5 as detailed in statement D. We are not able to say whether this figure which we have taken from the ledger represents all the liabilities of the Company as we have not had time to examine all the papers of the Company.

From the sundry papers found among the records of the Company we have come across a statement of estimated amounts payable to Machinery Agents which is enclosed herein and marked E. This amounts to Rs. 2.18,823-14-0.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY AS PER BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Building	1,14,864	1	9
Machinery	26,871	6	2
Furniture	786	12	0
Advances to Contractors—			
Fakira Savalu ... Rs. 2,944-11-3.			
Rashid Bundaly ... ,, 50- 9-6.			
Rahim Ramji ... ,, 71-12-3.			
	3,067	1	0
Due by Bombay Brush Co., Ltd.	1,680	15	6
Due by Rahimbhoy & Co. ...	3,829	12	0
Balances with Banks—			
Indian Specie Bank Rs. 24-2-3.			
Pioneer Bank ,, 5-9-7.	29	11	10
Cash in hand ...	30	9	2
	1,51,160	5	5

LIABILITIES AS PER BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Credit Bank Loan ...	9,000	0	0*
Credit Bank A/c ...	14,691	0	4*
Rahim Joosub & Co. Rs. 7,824-12-1.			
Do. Loan A/c for Hoondis Rs. 30,000-0-0.	37,824	12	1
Noormohmed & Co. ...	3,050	0	0
Adjusting A/c ...	730	0	0
Sadashiv Laxman ...	164	6	0
Khetsey Devji ...	70	0	0
	65,550	2	5

*From the Press Copy Letter Book we find that the Credit Bank claims Rs. 23,884-15-4 with interest.

AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES FOR MACHINERY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox ...	15,200	0	0
Messrs. Duncan Straton ...	13,777	8	0
Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co.	1,89,846	6	0
	2,18,823	14	0

Mr. F. E. Dinshah obtained an order from Sir Dinshah Davar on Saturday regarding the preparation of the list of contributories of the Credit Bank within a fortnight. The list was to be settled within a fortnight and thereafter the list of claims and debts was to be prepared within three months.

PEOPLE'S BANK RESUSCITATION.

MR. MARKISSEN LAL'S OFFER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Last evening copies of a pamphlet, of 38 pages foolscap, were distributed in the streets of Lahore as the report of the People's Bank. It turns out however that it is not the report of the Investigation Committee with the Auditor's statement which is fixed for consideration at tomorrow's extraordinary meeting, but it is purported to be a copy of a note, dated 17th October last, addressed by Mr. Harkishen Lal to the Committee of Investigation suggesting the lines of enquiry and stating the facts about the Bank from his point of view. The pamphlet is supported to be a document containing facts and figures, so far issued on behalf of Mr. Harkishen Lal, although it is not stated to have been issued on the authority of the Directors of the Bank or the Investigating Committee.

The bulk of the pamphlet consists of figures and statements compiled by Mr. Harkishen Lal himself showing the conditions of the debtor companies as sound and the debts as mostly recoverable. The following are salient passages from the note attached:—

"The position that you have to examine has been somewhat complicated by adverse criticism of various kinds made against the method of managements and of the investments. By comparing a rough balance sheet of the Bank as on 30th September with that as on the 31st December 1912, you will find that the Bank closed its doors after returning to depositors a sum amounting to over twenty-six lakhs of rupees. The outstanding balance of the capital due from shareholders is nine and a half lakhs of rupees, which would be mostly realised provided immediate stress is not brought on the shareholders. I think if you allow twelve to fifteen months most of this money would be realised."

MILLS AND COMPANIES WANT TIME TO REPAY DEBT.

The chief items for consideration would be loans on mills and loans on shares. It must be admitted that the loans on shares would have to be depreciated if the companies concerned have to go into liquidation on account of the pressure from creditors. But in case the Bank is reconstructed or liquidation prolonged and the companies are given time to pay the debts without winding up, their shares may realise a considerable portion, if not the whole debt advanced.

The Pioneer Investment Company have been made the subject of much criticism and some one has tried to make out that some one made money out of it by selling shares at premium, this is entirely, wrong."

Then Mr. Harkishen Lal gives some figures regarding the shares of the Punjab Cotton Press Company and says these shares were purchased by the People's Bank the Bharat Insurance Company, the Amritsar Bank and himself and transferred to the Pioneer Investment Company at cost price, he himself taking payment in shares of the latter Company and thus running the risk of losing the principal and generally losing the interest. Mr. Harkishen Lal however does not refer to the shares of some other companies alleged in the "Arya Patrika" as having been transferred to the "Pioneer Investment Company."

VERY LITTLE LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS.

Proceeding Mr. Harkishen Lal says: I apprehened very little loss from the investments. Under favourable circumstances, I think the Bank can be restorted and the assets realised gradually and paid to depositors or credited to the new deposites as the case may be. If there is difficulty in getting the consent of the depositors to the scheme of repayment, the Bank may go into voluntary liquidation and a new business started under the new guarantee of shares with the assurance that the amount remaining over after the adjustment of liabilities be transferred to the existing shareholders pro rata in the shape of ordinary shares of the new company."

OFFER TO TRANSFER HIS PROPERTY TO TRUSTEES.

The note concludes thus: "Shareholders and depositors are not to be led away by fancy consideration of difficulties in the way of resuscitation or by the abuse levelled against me. Their interest lies in restoring the Bank and in gradually realising their money in full, with a fair amount of interest added to it. This is suggested in my scheme presented on the 30th September, and reproduced here. In the event of the Bank going into liquidation and subsequently the debtor companies following suit, I stand to lose every pie that I have." In the event or resuscitation, I am prepared to transfer almost all my property to the trustees, myself being one of them to sell, transfer and otherwise dispose of the whole or a part of the property to pay up the debts that stand in my name and also to fulfill the assurances I have given. Leaving aside the timber department which need not go under the management of the committee of trustees, I am quite prepared to give a bond that until the assurances and liabilities are fulfilled none of the money coming from the timber could be diverted to any purpose except of running the business and my household expenses and discharge of these undertakings."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Capt. Gamlen, I. M. S., is transferred to the temporary half pay list from 24th November, 1913.

Lieut. Buckland, 25th Cavalry, is appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Nigeria.

Capt. Alexander, No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rawalpindi, is transferred to No. 104 Heavy Battery at Campbellpore.

Col. C. H. Roe is transferred to the Military Works Services as a Commanding Royal Engineer, on vacating the command of the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Lt.-Col. E. M. I. Burn, R.E., is confirmed as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, Military Works Services.

Lieut. Swinburne, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 6th December.

Major Keelan, 107th Pioneers, has been selected as 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Capt. Talbot, 14th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the Army Headquarters in March next.

VICEROY AT MYSORE.

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ENTERTAINED AT MAHARAJAH'S PALACE.

TORCHLIGHT DRILL AND INDIAN MUSIC.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Nov. 8.

Their Excellencies dined quietly last night at Government House, proceeding afterwards to His Highness' place, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. His Highness met Their Excellencies on the doorstep and conducted them through the Dasara Hall, to an open gallery looking on to the main courtyard, from where the party witnessed an exhibition of Swadeshi drill given by about a hundred of His Highness' Balo troops. This was a very interesting display. The men carried in each hand Indian clubs at the end of which a torch was fixed; and the quality and precision of the drill, which was done to music, was perfect.

At the conclusion Their Excellencies adjourned to the Durbar Hall and were entertained by some Indian musicians playing on their native instruments

A move was then made to the music room, where there is a fine organ which can be played by hand or by electricity. A short concert was given, after which Their Excellencies returned to Government House.

COLOURS PRESENTED AT GRAND REVIEW.

This mornign at 8 a.m., a review of His Highness' troops was held on the racecourse. His Excellency, accompanied by his Highness and the staff, motored out to the grand stand, near which they mounted their horses and proceeded to the saluting base. Her Excellency, meanwhile, accompanied by the Yuvaraja, had taken up a position in a small stand on the left of the saluting base. After the royal salute had been given, his Excellency and his Highness, with Sir Hugh Daly, Col. Desaraj Urs, who was in command of the troops, and His Excellencie's staff, rode down the line.

There were about thirteen hundred troops on parade, consisting of H. H. the Maharaja's bodyguard, the Mysore Service Lancers, the Mysore Local Service Lancers, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Mysore Barr Infantry, the Palace Infantry and H. H. Rachewar and Bale troops.

Before witnessing the march past his Excellency dismounted and presented colours to his Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard. His Highness, after handing the colours to his Excellency, in a short speech expressed the gratification and honour which he felt in his Excellency's being able to present colours to his newly formed Bodyguard. His Excellency then presented the colours and returned to the saluting base, from where he witnessed the march and gallop past of the troops. The review was extremely well conducted and his Excellency was very pleased with all he saw.

VISIT TO SERINGAPATAM.

MYSORE, Nov. 8.

This afternoon at 3-30 p.m. Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness the Mahraja, the Yuvaraja, Sir Hugh Daly, Mr. Campbell and the rest of the Viceregal party visited Seringapatam by motor.

After crossing the river Cauvery into the island on which Seringapatam stands the first place of interest is the Elephant Gateway, from which the enormous outworks of the old Hindu fort commence. Not far from here and inside the fortification is an arch with a span of 112 feet erected in 1809 as an experiment by Captain De Havilland, a French engineer. If a person stands on the centre of this arch and jumps up and down on it, it can be distinctly seen to vibrate. There is an old legend that the Sultan through fear that Captain De Havilland might throw a similar arch over the Cauvery had this clever engineer beheaded.

From here the party visited the breach through which the British soldiers led by General Baird entered the inner fort on May 4th, 1799. Passing along to the south side of the ramparts, Their Excellencies were shown the monument put up by His Highness in 1907 in memory of the officers and men who fell in the assault. They then proceeded to the Water gate where Tippoo Sultan is supposed to have met his death at the hands of a British infantryman, while endeavouring to reach his palace after the storming of the breach. Close by are the dungeons in which the British soldiers, taken prisoners by Tippoo, were confined. Their Excellencies went down into them and were much interested in a large gun which had fallen through from the ramparts above and was embedded in the earth.

The Hindu temple of Sri Ranganatha Swami and the Lal Bagh were the next places of interest. The latter contains the mausoleum built by Tippoo in which Nawab Hyder Ali, his father, Syedani Begum his mother, and Tippoo himself are buried. The most noticeable feature of this mausoleum is the black stone pillars which surround it.

Tea was taken in the Daria Daulat Bagh, a typical eastern residence with curious painting on the outer walls representing the battle of Polliloor at which the British troops were defeated by Tippoo in 1780. This was the Sultan's country resort and after the fall of Seringapatam, Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington resided in it for some time. Their Excellencies returned to Government House at dusk, having spent a most enjoyable afternoon. Their Excellencies will dine quietly at Government House this evening.

SWYNNY'S ESCAPE.

◆

IMPRISONMENT TILL RISING OF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Nov. 8.

Swynny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, who was charged with escaping from lawful custody, was today sentenced by the Second Class Magistrate of Kottayam, to undergo simple imprisonment until the rising of the Court, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or one month's simple imprisonment in default.

KIEFF MURDER TRIAL.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DETECTIVE.

CHILDREN POISONED.

During the late sitting on the evening of Oct 15, of the court which is hearing the charge of ritual murder against the Jew Mendel Beiliss, the two letters from Beiliss to his wife written in gaol were read. The President asked Beiliss whether he had anything to say. In reply the prisoner spoke for over five minutes in a muffled voice in bad Russian, but without hesitation. He denied the allegation that he attempted when in prison to secure the poisoning of the two men known by the nicknames of Frog and Lamplighter, says Reuter's special correspondent at Kieff.

There has been much talk of a Jew named Shneerson resembling the mysterious stranger alleged to have been seen on the hillside on the day of the murder. Shneerson is a young man with a black moustache and a good appearance. He served in the Japanese War, and is a hay dealer, living near the works of his friend Beiliss, with whom he took his meals.

On the resumption of the hearing to-day Shneerson give evidence. He learned of the murder from the papers, he said. His brother was a schoolmaster, and his father was a Jewish butcher. Another relative was a Rabbi. He lived formerly in the Mohileff Government, but when there he was not acquainted with the well-known Zadik (head of a sect) Shneerson. He was not aware that there had been a number of distinguished Zadiks in the Shneerson family. The witness added that he knew many Jews at the works, but not Yushinsky, or any other children, to whom he paid no attention. He never walked about the brick fields

Asked regarding the evidence of Cheberlak's daughter Ludmilla that children went to Beiliss to get milk, Shneerson said that Beiliss had no cows in 1911, and bought his own milk.

THE DAY OF THE MURDER.

Dubvoik, the manager of the Zaitzeff brick works, where Yushinsky is supposed to have been murdered, testified that work was carried on as usual on Saturday, March 25, 1911, the day of Yushinsky's disappearance, which was not observed as a holiday. Beiliss signed the carters' checks that day as usual.

The president of the works, M. Zaitzeff, replying to the prosecution and M. Shmakoff, said that according to the terms of his grandfather's will the works were bequeathed to his heirs, but the profits were to be utilised for the upkeep of a Jewish surgical hospital. M. Zaitzeff explained the story of the "strangely clad" Jews, mentioned in the indictment as having been seen about the works at the time of Yushinsky's murder. They were, he said, his relatives, and were named respectively Ettinger and Landau. Ettinger, who was a doctor of chemistry and belonged to a well-known Galician family, arrived in Kieff, on a visit to M. Zaitzeff in January, 1911.

The list of to-day's witnesses was small, but it included some of the leading characters in the affair, such as the detective Polischuk, to whom Juliana Shakovsky is alleged to have made the statement concerning the "black bearded man" referred to in yesterday's evidence, Vera Cheberiak, her husband, Vassily and her survying child Ludmilla. The two other children, Eugene, Yushinsky's close friend, and Valentine, died of dysentery a few months after the murder. Vera, in an interview, declared that they were poisoned by the Jews.

Beiliss's brother Aaron was also examined this morning. He confirmed Shneerson's statement that Beiliss sold his cows before 1911, and added that he had done so in order to be able to pay the debts he had incurred owing to his insufficient salary. He said that M. Zaitzeff, the grandfather of the present owner of the works, was a very pious man, belonging to the Chassidim, the Jews who adhere strictly to the law. Beiliss went several times to M. Zaitzeff's estate near Kieff to superintend the making of Passover cakes, at which the Rabbi was present. As much as one and a-half tons of flour was used in making the cakes.

POISON IN CAKES.

Polischuk was the next witness called, and describing his inquiries into the affair of the murder, virtually charged Krassovsky the former head of the Kieff detective service, with having poisoned Eugene Cheberiak and his little sister. Valentine. He said he believed that both had died as the result of eating cakes given them by Krassovsky, with which the witness went to the Cheberiaks' house while Vera was temporarily in gaol. He left the box of cakes with the children. Eugene fell ill the next day and was taken to the hospital. Vera, when she was released from gaol, took him home from the hospital 24 hours before his death.

Polischuk also gave a melodramatic description of the deathbed scene of Eugene, whose sister, he said, fell ill two days after him and also died. His evidence seemed to charge Shneerson with being concerned in the murder of Yushinsky, inasmuch as he dwelt upon Shneerson's relations with the boy, with whom he (Shneerson) had many talks about his real father, a man named Chirkoff, and promised he would take Yushinsky to see him. Polischuk's evidence, which was all of this character, was delivered in a voice so low that it was difficult to follow. It included stories about Jews of princely blood residing in the lodging of Beiliss, and similar absurdities.

This afternoon the child Ludmilla Cheberiak burst into a flood of tears when she was asked if she recognised the detective Polischuk. She made a pitiful little figure also this evening with two ribboned pigtails, her face scared and pale, and her eyes red with crying. Ludmilla said that the last time she saw Yushinsky was when he fetched her brother, her sister, and herself, and they all played together on the revolving clay press of the Zaitzeff works with Eudoxie Nakonechny and another child. They crept through a hole in the palisade. She did not remember which press it was that they played on. They were chased by Beiliss, his son, and two Jews. Her sister saw Beiliss dragging Yushinsky and Eugene towards the kiln. Eugene, however, managed to escape. On one occasion afterwards, late in the evening, Eugene was seeing some little friends home when two men seized him, exclaiming, "Show him Yushinsky's cave." One of these men resembled Shneerson. The children screamed and the men ran off.

Ludmilla was confronted with Eudoxie, who denied that Beiliss had pursued them. Turning to Ludmilla, she said, "Now, then, remember now and fib afterwards."

The President stopped her, and said she must not say such things. Ludmilla burst out sobbing, and cried. "I am afraid." She recovered herself shortly afterwards, and gave a correct description of Krassovsky as the man who brought the cakes to the Cheberiaks' house. In cross-examination she said that her mother had told her to speak only the truth.

OLD DOCUMENTS AS EVIDENCE.

During the hearing in the "ritual" murder trial the prior o fthe Russian monastery at Pochayeff created a sensation. He related alleged examples of Christaians being tortured by Jews, and presented two eighteenth-century documents referring to two such cases.

Prominent lawyers. Ihowever, assert that the position of the defence is advantageous.

NELSON TACTICS AT TRAFALGAR.

BLUE BOOK OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A Blue Book was issued on Oct. 20, the eve of the 108th anniversary of the most famous sea fight in British history, containing the report of the Committee appointed by the Admiralty "to examine and consider the evidence relating to the tactics employed by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar." The work has been done by a Committee composed of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge (chairman), Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, and Professor C. H. Firth, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, with Mr. W. G. Perrin (Admiralty Librarian) as secretary. The extracts from the logs of many of the British ships engaged in the battle—which occupy by far the largest portion of the report—are terse. The evidence on which the Committee have based their conclusions they classify as follows:—

> We regard the log books of the various vessels engaged as the most trustworthy authority for the movements which led up to the battle. The facts they contain were noted and written down at the time by competent observers. The logs vary very much in fulness; some record details which others omit, and there are occasional errors, but in the essential facts they confirm each other. Unluckily, the log of the "Royal Sovereign" is missing, owing to the fact that the master of that ship was killed in the battle, but we have been able to recover sevral logs hitherto unpublished. These, together with those previously known, we have printed in the appendix without modernisation or correction. Next in importance we place the official report of the Admiral who succeeded to the command. Owing to the death of Nelson we are deprived of the authoritative evidence of the intentions and acts of the Commander-in-Chief which his own narrative would have afforded. We regard the despatch of Vice-Admiral Collingwood as an accurate account of events, although it omits to give the detailed statement of the movements of the fleet which would have prevented subsequent controversy. The journals and letters of officers present come next in value. Those of captains or of officers whose station allowed them to see what was going on around them are more valuable than those of junior officers whose station in action allowed them to see little, if anything. of the general movements of the contending fleet or even of their own ships. . . . On the whole, we regard these journals, reports, and diagrams as furnishing trustworthy evidence as to the general character of the British advance rather than its precise formation, and giving a very valuable account of the commencement of the engagement.

In his private diary on the 21st., just after he had sighted the enemy he had been hunting so long, Nelson wrote:—

> "At daylight saw the Enemy's Combined Fleet from East to E.S.E.; bore away: made the signal for Order of Sailing, and to prepare for Battle; the Enemy with their heads to the Southward: at seven the Enemy wearing in succession. May the God, whom I worship, grant to my Country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious Victory; and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it; and may humanity after Victory be the predominant feature in the British Fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him Who made me, and may His blessing light upon by endeavours for serving my Country faithfully. To Him I resign myself and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen. Amen. Amen."

The report, which is accompanied by diagrams, reconstructs the battle as far as possible from the most reliable of the existing evidence.

NEW KING'S COUNSEL.

The King has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of King's Counsel:—Frederick Sims Williams, James Cranstoun, James William Greig, C.B., M.P., George Thorn Drury, William Josiah Disturnal, Heber L. Hart, Sylvian Mayer, Thomas Arnold Herbert, Rhys Williams, Frederic Herbert Maugham, Roger Bernard Lawrence, Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin, Joseph Randolph Randolph, John Anthony Hawke, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, Ronald Edmund Lomax Vaughan Williams, Herbert Neild, M.P., Ebrnest Bruce Charles Joseph Bridges Matthews, Charles James Mathew, Walter George Salis Schwabe, Cyril Atkinson, Thomas Charles Pilling Gibbons, and George Hay Morgan, M.P.

POLICE AND CRIME.

DETECTIVE ABILITY.

"SEEN THROUGH POSTAL LENS."

The insufficiency of the police says the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has been attributed to want of co-operation of the people by its adorers, notably by the one of Chowringhee in the shrill shrieks of the "Vahan" (carrier) of Luxmi, so long that sometimes people wondered if Sanal was really a Prophet! We on our part have always maintained that the inefficiency was due not to the character of the force so much as to the system under which it worked. But that is by the way. No one, not even the "Statesman," will dare deny that the Post Office is as much a department of the States as the Police and that the people cannot have any hand in drafting the Report submitted by one who was a District Magistrate before he was translated to the top of the Postal department. Now, let us see what the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, says regarding the detective aility of the Indian Police:—

"The offences against the Post Office that were committed by persons not belonging to the Department included seventeen cases of money order grand involving a sum of Rs. 3,925-12-0 and six cases of fraudulent withdrawal from the Savings Bank representing a total sum of Rs. 974-5-2. There were also one hundred and fifteen cases of theft of Government money from mails and post offices besides the cases of highway robbery which are dealt with separately. The totel amount stolen was Rs. 32,934-7-2 of which Rs. 5,175-0-3 was recovered; a sum of Rs. 2,909-12-5 was written off as finally lost; and Rs. 24,849-10-0 remained unadjusted at the close of the year. The bulk of the loss was due to a series of burglaries in the United Provinces. Five head post offices were broken into and cash to the amount of Rs. 19,494-15-9, insured articles of the value of Rs. 2,237 and British postal orders of the value of Rs. 3,863-0-6 were carried off. It is believed that the burglaries were committed by a gang of professional thieves from Baluchistan. *The police have not traced the offenders nor recovered any of the valuables stolen*, notwithstanding the offer of a large reward."

The italics are ours. Mark, the Police have not traced a single offender nor recovered any of the valuable properties stolen!

We are surprised to find, however, that the Police under the Feudatory Chiefs did better. From the report we find that "there were 19 cases of highway robbery of mails. Of these, 12 occurred in British territory and 7 in Native States. . . The entire mail was recovered in four cases and part of the mail in ten cases. In the remaining five cases the whole mail was lost. The offenders were prosecuted in eight cases in four of which convictions were obtained.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Mr. Maxwell does not even notice the action of the Imperial Police in connection with the highway mail robberies probably because he was not satisfied with the results. He has, however, given details of the four interesting cases in which the Police was successful, but the Police did not belong to the Imperial Police Force. Here they are:—

"Two cases were attended with loss of life. A runner carrying mails from Morvi to Bagathla in the Morvi Native State was murdered and the whole mail was carried off, but the Police succeeded in tracing the robbers and recovering most of the stolen property. Two men were prosecuted and one of them was sentenced to death, the other being acquitted."

"On the 31st August, 1912, a mail contractor and his servant while conveying mails on a mule near the Lawari Pass on the Malakand frontier were both killed by outlaws from across the border. The whole mail consisting of three packet bags and 19 parcels was plundered. The Political levies succeeded in recovering the packet bags and some of the parcels, but failed to trace the offenders."

"Particulars with regard to two other cases may also be noted. On the 8th August, 1912, a large gang of robbers attacked the jhutka conveying mails from Tirumayam to Kanadukathan in the Pudukota Native States. The mail guard was overpowered and wounded, but managed to escape and conveyed the news to Tirumayam. The sub-postmasters of Tirumayam and Kanadukathan and the Magistrate and Police of Tirumayam proceeded to the scene, and, with the assistance of the villagers, pursued the robbers who were obliged to abandon most of their booty. The greater part of the plundered mails was thus recovered, including insured parcels to the value of over Rs. 14,000. The State Police have not concluded their enquiries.

"On the 17th September, 1912, the runner carrying mails on the Nepal-Raxaul line was attacked in Nepal territory by robbers who wounded him and carried off a portion of the mail. The remainder of the mail was recovered and forwarded to Nepal, and was found to contain, among other articles, two letters which had been insured for the aggregate sum of Rs. 3,800. When the insured letters were delivered nothing of value was found in them. The sender was suspected of having planned the robbery with the object of claiming compensation for the loss of the contents of the insured letters, and was prosecuted together with two accomplices in Nepal. The Nepal Durbar sentenced the sender to imprisonment for life and his accomplices to rigorous imprisonment for twelve years each."

We placed before our readers the picture of the lion as painted by himself, or, to be accurate, the estimation of their own administration by the several Inspectors-General of Police of different Provinces. The picture presented to-day is painted also by an I. C. S. and an ex-Magistrate-Collector to boot. We refrain from making any comments as they will be superfluous.

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THE BLOOD ACCUSATION AGAINST JEWS.

◆

TWO FAMOUS TRIALS IN THE FORTIES.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

On March 25th, 1911, a Christian boy named Andrew Yuschinsky, after leaving school in the ordinary way when the day's work was done, completely disappeared. Not a trace of him was seen for some days. Early in the next month (April 1911) the child was found dead in a cave not far from the town. The body was covered with wounds, which seemed to have been inflicted with a knife. A man was about this time arrested on the suspicion that he was the murderer, but nothing could be brought home to him and he was released.

It was not until August, 1911, nearly five months after the child was murdered, that the prisoner now on trial, Mendel Beiliss, a Jew, was arrested. On what ground this step was taken nobody at present appears to know, and all that can be gathered is that, in the vague words used in such a case, "suspicion fell on him."

He was arrested, cast into prison, and has been there ever since—over two years. Even now, almost at the close of his trial, it is admitted that this suspicion has not ripened into anything much more definite.

The case would not have excited world-wide interest and indignation had it remained merely one of child murder and the guilt or innocence of the accused man. In such a case it would scarcely have concerned anyone but Beiliss and his accusers. But a far wider importance attaches to the case because of an unspeakably horrible allegation by which the Russian authorities seek to connect the crime with the Jewish religion.

The trial of Beyliss now proceeding is not without precedent. In the spring of 1840 there was a revival of the blood calumny in a peculiarly virulent form. Paragraphs appeared in the "Times," the "Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung," the "Semaphore de Marseilles," and other influential journals announcing that a charge of ritual murder had actually been brought home to the Israelitish community of Damascus. Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., immediately caused enquiries to be made into the truth of the allegation, but it was with great difficulty that any reliable information could be obtained. Ultimately, however, the true story leaked out, and, as its harrowing details assumed tangible form, it caused a thrill of horror to run through the whole of Western Europe.

CAPUCHIN FRIAR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Early in the year a Capuchin friar, named Thomas de Calangiano, had, together with his servant, unaccountably disappeared. The reverend gentleman was well known all over Damascus, where he exercised the profession of physician, visiting in that capacity all classes of the population, Mussulmans, Catholics, Armenians and Jews. A rumour at first pervaded the town that a quarrel had taken place between him and a Turk, and that the latter had been heard to swear that the "Christian dog" should die by his hands. Very mysteriously, however the story died away; and one fine morning a mob of Christians crowded the Jewish quarter, shouting that the Jews had murdered Father Thomas, to employ his blood in their superstitious rites. Whether this demonstration was promoted by the Catholic clergy or not, it is impossible to say; but the barbarous surmise by which it was actuated does not seem to have been repugnant to the feelings of these holy men. On the contrary it seems to have suited their interest to give it all the support in their power, in order apparently, to avoid a conflict between themselves and the dominant Mussulmans, which would have certainly taken place had an investigation been made of the clue afforded by the rumoured quarrel.

FRENCH CONSUL'S MACHINATIONS.

This course recommended itself to the tortuous mind of the then French Consul the Count de Ratti-Menton, an unscrupulous schemer. He acquiesced in the accusation against the Jews, not merely on personal score but, as he thought, to serve the political ends of France in the East by currying favour with the Mussulman population.

A case was manufactured against this unfortunate, persecuted race. The then Governor of Damascus, Sheriff Pasha, needed no pressing to consent to the proceedings of the French Consul. Gallic influence was then paramount in the court of Mehemet Ali, who was relying on the specious promise of Louis Phillipe to enable him to defy the European Allies of the Sultan. It was consequently more than a provincial official's head was worth to offend a diplomatic agent of the French Government. In short it was proved that evidences were manufactured either by corruption or force and the case of ritual murder substantiated against the Jews. First a Jew, who alleged that he had seen the missing priest and his servant, was disbelieved and flogged. He perished from his injuries.

SEVEN JEWS ARRESTED.

Subsequently seven of the most influential Jews in the town, including a man of over eighty years of age were arrested and taken before Sheriff Pasha, before whom they protested against their arrest and asserted their innocence. At the suggestion of the French Consul the bastinado was called into requisition; but still they denied all knowledge of the missing monk. Then they were submitted to the most excruciating tortures, most inhuman in their nature and surpassing those of the days of the Inquisition. But still no admission of guilt passed their lips. Sheriff Pasha thought of a more diabolical plan. He ordered sixty Jewish children, ranging in age from three to ten years, to be forcibly torn from their mothers and locked up in a room without food. This infernal expedient also failed. Then maddened by their want of success, Sheriff Pasha and Ratti-Menton invaded the Jewish quarter with a troop of soldiers, and demolished several houses ostensibly to find evidence. Nothing was discovered; and the enraged Governor before taking his leave swore a tremendous oath, that if the body of Father Thomas was not soon produced, many hundred Jewish heads would pay the penalty.

An Austrian Jew was implicated, who sought protection from his Consul. M. Merlate witnessed with abhorrence the doings of the French Consul and not only refused to make over the prisoner but publicly protested against the outrage and threatened to report it to his country. This put the muzzle on Ratti-Menton and he realised his folly. A mock trial was resorted to and the imprisoned Jews were found guilty of the murder of Father Thomas, and Ratti-Menton sought their execution from Sheriff Pasha, who promised to obtain confirmation of the death sentence from Cairo.

This was the terrible story that startled the Jews of Western Europe about the middle of April 1840.

THE JEWS OF ENGLAND.

To the Jews of England the new Blood Accusation was a source of deepest anxiety. Under any circumstances the revival of so sinister an appeal to vulgar fears and prejudices would have been of serious moment, but occuring in the midst of a critical struggle for their emancipation, and in connection with political complication, which rendered an adverse decision by no means improbable, its aspect in 1840 was of an exceedingly grave character. The alleged murder was ritual murder and for a civilised European Power like France to give its countenance, however incidentally, to the theory of the possibility of such a murder, was to arm the enemies of the Jews—and they were by no means few—with the most powerful weapon they had possessed for ages. Far-seeing Jews in England felt this.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

On the 21st April Sir Moses Montefiore convened a meeting at his residence in Park Lane to consider the news from the East. Many Jews, eminent in the community, attended. After a spirited discussion, a series of resolutions were adopted, expressing the concern, disgust, and horror of the meeting at such unfounded and cruel accusations against their Eastern brethren, and at the barbarous tortures inflicted upon them; entreating the Governments of England, France and Austria, to take up their cause, and appointing a deputation to wait upon Lord Palmerstan, then Foreign Secretary of State, with Sir Moses Montefiore at its head. The reception accorded to Sir Moses and his colleagues at Downing Street was extremely gratifying. Lord Palmerston expressed abhorrence at the persecution at Damascus; assured the deputation that the influence of the British Government would be exerted on behalf of the Jews, and promised that instructions would immediately be sent to Col. Hodges, at Alexandria, and Lord Ponsoby, at Constantinople, directing them to use every effort to prevent a continuance of the outrages. In Austria very efficient action was taken. Mehemet Ali was asked to make the fullest reparation to the Damascus Israelites.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

A Mission to Mehemet Ali was organised and before the departure of this Mission two significant demonstrations in its favour took place in London, the first in the House of Commons, the second at the Mansion House. The debate in Parliament was initiated by Sir Robert Peel, who, "in the interest of general humanity" called upon the Ministry to insist upon an investigation of the Damascus mystery. "Thus," said the speaker, "they will be enabled to rescue that great portion of society, the Jews, who, in every other country in which they live have, by their conduct in private life, conciliated the general estimation and goodwill of their fellow-subjects, from a charge which is founded on prejudice, and must subject them to the most grievious injustice" Lord Palmerstom's reply was all that could be desired. "Upon hearing of the circumstance," said the Minister, "I immediately instructed Colonel Hodges, at Alexandria, to bring the subject under the serious attention of the Pasha at Egypt to point out to him the effect which such atrocities as these must produce on the public mind of Europe, and to urge him, for his own sake, to institute such enquiries as would enable him to punish the guilty parties, and to make such an atonement as is in his power to the unfortunate sufferers."

The demonstration at the Mansion House was still more gratifying. It was convened by the Lord Mayor, Sir Chapman Marshall, in response to a memorial signed by 210 members of Parliament, merchants, bankers, etc., and was influentially attended. Among those present were: Sir Denham Norreys, M.P., Messrs. James Morrison, M.P., W. Attwood, M.P., Martin Smith, M.P., S. Gurney, John Dillon, Thomas Campbell, the poet, the Hon. and Revd. Baptist Noel, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Dr. Bogering, Lord Howden and Daniell O'Connell, the latter four named gentlemen being among the speakers. Among the resolutions passed the meeting expressed its deep regret that in this enlightened age, a persecution should have arisen against the Jews, originating in ignorance and inflamed by bigotry. Copies of the resolutions adopted were sent to all the foreign ambassadors and the British Government. Thus encouraged Sir Moses Montefiore left London on the 7th July accompanied by Lady Montefiore, Dr. Madden, M. Cremieux, M. Monk, Mr. Alderman Wire and Dr. Loewe. Before his departure he was graciously received by Her Majesty the Queen, and was furnished by the Foreign Office with recommendations to the diplomatic agents of Great Britain in the East.

MEHEMET ALI INTERVIEWED.

Sir Moses interviewed Mehemet Ali and after an interim of days, the Pasha proposed to release the prisoners if Sir Moses would allow the whole matter to fall into oblivion. At first Sir Moses demanded a fresh trial, but the perturbed political state of the country induced Sir Moses to waive the trial and accede to the discharge of the prisoners provided the discharge was granted as an act of justice. This was done and at a subsequent personal interview Mehemet Ali expressed his

PRISONERS RELEASED.

An authenticated copy of the Firman was sent to Sheriff Pasha and the nine prisoners, seven of whom were crippled for life by the tortures to which they had been subjected, were released. To a large portion of the Mahomedan population the Firman gave great satisfaction, but the Christians did not disguise their disappointment.

The original Firman itself was not delivered to Sir Moses Montefiore till the 11th November, owing to the differences then arising between Mehemet Ali and the Quadruple Alliance. On the 11th Reschid Pasha handed the Firman to Sir Moses. In this document not only is the groundlessness of the Blood Accusation demonstrated, but the equality of the Jews with the other subjects of the Padishah is declared, and any molestation of them in their religious or temporal concerns is prohibited. Sir Moses in referring to it in his letter to the Board of Deputies, says, "In the East it is as much appreciated as were the Acts for the Repeal of the Catholic Disabilities and the Test and Corporation Acts at home, by those who are interested in such repeal. It is indeed the 'Magna Charter' for the Jews in the Turkish dominions.'"

On his way to England Sir Moses Montefiore was presented at Paris to the Emperor Louis Phillipe by the British Ambassador, and Sir Moses showed to His Majesty a copy of the Firman. Louis Phillipe congratulated the Jewish champion on the success he had achieved, although he could not but have felt some degree of humiliation in doing so. It was not only that the Firman marked the defeat of French ambitions in the East, but the circumstances of the interview itself seemed full of sly mockery at the mistake of France. That a Jew should read a lesson on toleration to a French monarch was in itself bad enough, but that he should read this lesson on the authority of a Turkish Sultan, who had just got the better of France in a political struggle, must have been extremely awkward.

At first it was believed that the Firman was purchased by a heavy price being paid on it. Some time after Sir Moses referred about the Firman to Cardinal Antonelli, who slyly asked how much of Rothschild's gold was paid for it. "Not so much," warmly replied Sir Moses, "as I gave your lackey for hanging up my coat in your hall."

REVIVAL OF ACCUSATION IN 1847.

In 1847 the Blood Accusation was again revived in Damascus and several Jews were imprisoned. This time the alleged victim was a Christian child who ultimately reappeared in good health, yet the prisoners were not released. This was represented to Sir Moses who immediately went to Paris and sought an interview with Louis Phillipe. M. Guizot lent a ready ear to his complaint and got him the desired interview with the French Emperor. His Majesty, more cordial than in 1840, assured Sir Moses that he regarded the Blood Accusation as a gross calumny on the Jews. He expressed his indignation that it should have been countenanced by any person employed by his Government, and promised every necessary step should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the outrage. This promise His Majesty did not forget. The Consular officers were subsequently censured, but it was only after very great difficulty and a long correspondence with the Turkish authorities that the imprisoned Jews were set free.

THE KIEFF TRIAL.

The present trial of Beyliss is merely a repetition of the Accusations of 1840 and 1847. The lengthy details I have here given of the trials of 1840 and 1847 are taken mainly from the "Life of Sir Moses Montefiore," by Lucien Wolf and published by John Murray of Albemarle Street. If the period of the forties was considered an enlightened age, when it was hardly creditable that any nation could believe in such a caluminous accusation, how much more must we be surprised in this present day that such an accusation could be credited It has been conclusively proved that the use of human blood for ritual purposes during the festivities of the Passover has never been ordained in any Jewish chronology The Jewish ecclesiastics have sufficiently proved this time out of number. It is hoped that the Jewish community as a whole will take up this matter in a manner that will for ever dispel the delusive notion that ritual murder is a part of the religious ordinances of the Passover.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

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(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt.-Col. B. L. M. Gordon, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Major H. A. K. Goudh is placed on special duty under Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Capt. J. Anderson, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon Miranshah.

Capt. Crossle I.M.S., is granted six months leave.

Capt. Shea, 51 Sikhs is appointed Asst. Commandant Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

The services of Hon. Mr. Tucker, Agent to the Governor-General in Council, India, are replaced at the disposal of Bombay Government.

The services of Captain Marjoribanks, 52nd Sikhs are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, N. W. F. Provinces for employment with the Frontier Militia.

Captain Routh 56th Punjabi Rifles becomes Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops.

Capt. G. D. Ogilvie is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad.

Mr. Justice Bakewell has dismissed the case of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait and his sons in connection with the South Indian Industrials.

The double track of metals on the railway between Umballa and Saharanpur was opened for traffic on the 1st instant, having been passed by the Government Inspector.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

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Mr Ramsay MacDonald and Ulster.

"Capital"—There was only one of the English dailies which had the instinct to know that the reading public would like something better than an index to the Second Chapter of the Commission's work. "The Bombay Chronicle" drew Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on the political position in England, and that interview was the only thing worth reading in Saturday's papers......his outspoken remarks on the Ulster business have raised him greatly in my estimation His observations on the threatened treason of army officers should be read and pondered in the military messes all over this country It is unfortunately tru ethat every second army officer one meets, thinks it good form to rail at the Liberal Government and boast his intention to send in his papers if the Army is ever called upon to reduce rebellion in Ulster. That these gentlemen mean exactly what they say I do not for a moment believe, for I heard the very same threat when it was reported that the King intended to give commissions to Indians of good social position who were ready and able to serve him. Nevertheless, the bombast is mischievous, and the boasters will some day be very sorry that they indulged in it

The Ruptured Spleen Case.

"The Englishman":—It cannot be too strongly urged upon new arrivals in this country that on no account must they strike their servants or subordinates, for blows which would have no serious consequences where the more solid the European is concerned cannot without the greatest risk be administered to people of poor physique It is lucky for those who allow their temper to get the better of them that the law considers intention as well as effect, and accused persons are only held responsible for the reasonable and proper consequences of their actions. In the Barrackpore case the millhand was found sleeping in a sahib's bed and certainly deserved some chastisement, but as a result of the attempt to inflict it the young engineer found himself in the dock charged with causing death. Of course he meant no more than to punish the poor painter slightly and that was the view taken by the court, but had the medical evidence as to the enlarged spleen been less trustworthy, as might very often happen in the moffossil, Mr. O'Brien might have been sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. And the danger of these cases does not end with their personal application. Every one of them is made use of by the Indian press to excite racial feeling. In the present case the "Bengalee" goes into double column headings: "A Bengali gentleman kicked to death," and so on, and we will now be told again that there is one law for the Enropean and another for the Indian.

Lord Ali of Taltollah.

"Indian Daily News."—A couple of years ago, the Aga Khan told the Mahomedans that the best course for them was to unite with the Hindus. This was so opposed to the loaves and fishes school of Mahomedan thought that they appealed to London, where a "futwa" was arrived at quite contrary to that of the Aga Khan. Since then, owing to certain difficulties in having entirely their own way, Moslem opinion has reverted to the Aga Khan's view, probably the right view, from the standpoint of their permanent interests. Now, an amazed world is told that Mr. Ameer Ali has resigned, and five minutes after that the Aga Khan has resigned. It is not, of course, a matter of great importance—only of curiosity—but, we see, that they both resigned in a halo of illuminating correspondence, which should have the effect of making them "Pirs" in the future if not Peers at the present. Well—there have been Pir Alis in the past: Pir Ameer Alis also, probably. Still, to be Lord Ali of Taltollah and Jerusalem was a fine ambition.

A Brutal Sentence.

"India":—The Associated Press of India, which supplies Indian and Anglo-Indian journals with a telegraphic service of news, describes as "another case of impertinence to a magistrate" an incident which occurred in the Sealdah Suburbn Police Court at Calcutta on September 19. A man charged with theft who had been in the lock-up since July last, and who had been brought up six times without any evidence being recorded, on being questioned by the magistrate as to previous convictions, "began to abuse him (the magistrate) and showed temper." The magistrate retaliated by inflicting a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, twenty-five stripes, and three years' police surveillance after release. We agree with the "Bombay Chronicle" that the sentence is brutal to the point of savagery and share its hope that Lord Charmichael will interfere.

"Statesmanlike Clemency."

"Truth:—It is very gratifying to find that Lord Hardinge has had the courage and good sense to terminate the illfeeling generated by the Cawnpore affair by a timely act of statesmanlike clemency. I suggested two or three weeks ago that in such a case as the Cawnpore emeute a great Oriental ruler like Akbar would certainly not have allowed the dignity of his Government to stand in the way of a rapprochement with his subjects, and the Viceroy has taken a course which in the opinion of the best judges, both European and Indian, will greatly enhance his reputation as a sympathetic administrator.

An Astounding Point.

The "Beharee."—What then is the Imperial Government going to do? One rather astounding point is that Lord Crewe, the present Secretary of State for India, is the author of the second promise. We say astounding in the light of the following statement for which we are indebted to the *Leader*: "Out of the Gold Standard Reserve the Secretary of State has invested a sum of nearly 2¾ millions sterling in Colonial Securities and has sunk a sum of £1,700 000 in South African bonds." Is it fair? Is it just? Is it honorable? Lord Crewe as Colonial Secretary gave a promise Lord Crewe as Secretary of State silently observes that promise being violated. What then is his obvious duty as a responsible Minister of the state and as an individual? The answer is too obvious to be put down in words. The conclusions, that people will naturally draw from the above facts are, we regret to have to say, most unpleasant; at any rate not quite creditable to an honest Britisher like Lord Crewe. Are those people who are guilty of the most brutish treatment of Indians to profit by India's money? Is the desire of our countrymen to live inside the empire to be thus met? If the Imperial Government is unable to make fresh representations to the Union Government or if it is powerless to do anything to mitigate the sufferings of our countrymen there, we certainly do claim at least to be left alone and allowed to do all we can to help our people settled there. At any rate no code of justice, equity or eithics can sanction the course Lord Crewe has adopted in advancing loan to South Africa. Could the sense of honor of a free people, much less of a Britisher, allow of such a thing to be deliberately done?

The State and Religion.

"Indian Daily News."—We see that Dr. Weldon, ex-Bishop of Calcutta, has been again developing his theory of the relation of the Government of India to its subjects. "It was an absolutely mistaken idea to think it right to leave the people of the East religiously alone. They could not leave the religions of the East alone. If they wanted to leave the religion of India alone, then the Government must leave India." The late Sir Herbert Edwards used to hold views that a Christian Government ought to support the Christian religion openly, and that Government would be admired for sticking up for its religion. These views did not suit Lord Lawrence just as Dr. Weldon's did not suit Lord Curzon. To begin with, they are contrary to the promise of Queen Victoria, and secondly, there is the view of Macaulay held by a large number of persons that the State has no more to do with the religious opinion of its subjects than the North-Western Railway has with the religious opinions of its shareholders. These are old-fashioned views, but fairly expedient, politically, and Lord Curzon was wise in getting rid of the future Dean of Manchester.

Better than Civil War.

"Spectator."—We are still among those who, in the abstract, and if we could have our own way, would very much prefer the Referendum or a general election to any other solution of the problem. We recognize, however, that we cannot have what we want, or, as we are fully prepared to say, what the Government ought to give in fairness and in obedience to the true democratic principle of trusting the people and of letting their will prevail. The Government have got the giant's power and are "basely" determined to "use it like a giant." Therefore we are faced with the alternatives of exclusion or civil war. We choose exclusion even though it means the disaster of breaking down the Union in a portion of Ireland, and setting up a system of government and legislation which it is applied. Yet some of our correspondents write as if we were reconsiled to the prospect of breaking up the Union! They are entirely mistaken. All we affirm is that exclusion is better than civil war, and that we are prepared to accept the consequences of such affirmation.

Prolonging Their Wretched.

"Saturday Review."—It looks ominously as if the gallant effort for peace had failed. The Government seem to prefer prolonging their wretched vassalage rather than parley with their opponents. The Radicals who denounce coercion are preparing to coerce Ulster. The Party Press which is constantly preaching the cause of small nationalities in Eastern Europe is ready to ignore the small nationality in the north of Ireland. The Non-conformists who denounce Rome Rule are exhorting Ulster to fear nothing from a Roman Catholic Parliament. The Liberals who applaud the cause of liberty in Montenegro have no word of praise for the cause of liberty in Antrim. The defenders of a bloody revolution in Russia or Portugal are suddenly become sticklers for the authority of the Government when the resistance lies at their own doors. To such inconsistencies may party passions and the love of place reduce intelligent politicians.

The Land Policy.

"The Nation."—It was complained of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Bedford that it contained nothing that was not already known, and that it lacked the spice and flavor of his earlier oratory. His speech at Swindon, though it may still be found unsatisfactory in the second respect, has at any rate given those who were the slowest to understand the significance of the Bedford speech plenty to think over. Nobody could call his speech dull, stale, or vague and abstract. It was as important an announcement of policy as any that has been made at a public meeting in modern times. . . . . The needs of agriculture as an industry and the needs of agriculture as a civilization present a tremendous problem. Landowners tried their hands on it in the days when they had full power, with the social results that all now deplore. The State is now to be called in. This is a great and a courageous piece of statesmanship, and though it is bound to offend certain traditions and ways of looking at politics, we may hope that it will receive full and careful consideration from all parties. The interests at stake are far greater than those of any party or of any single generation.

The Naval Holiday Scheme.

"Truth."—The naval holiday scheme may or may not be practicable at present. The conditions on which Mr. Churchill puts it forward are certainly not calculated to prove any more acceptable to Germans, who regard them as a cunningly devised snare, than they are to British Jingoes, who regard them as placing this country at the mercy of Germany. But the idea is not Utopian, and the more ideas of this kind are advertised the more they are likely to catch on. Mr. Churchill's speeches reach a German audience as well as a British, and the German audience is not necessarily represented by the Berlin press any more than the British audience is represented by the London press. The one thing which requires to be understood on both sides is that the present competition will have to be stopped somehow, and there appear to be only two ways of stopping it—peaceable agreement and war.

The services of Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government as he is retiring.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has fixed his first big sandgrouse shooting for the season to commence on the 24th instant. His Highness has a large house party of friends for the shoot.

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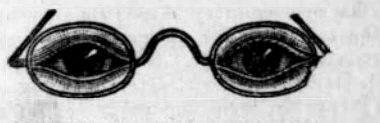

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CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

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CALCUTTA AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CORPORATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has just delivered itself upon the proposed changes in the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation; and its deliverance is notable for the admission that the system which has been in vogue in Bombay for the past 25 years is distinctly superior to that of Calcutta. This is the very first occasion within my recollection on which the Bengal Chamber has ever made such an admission. Perhaps it may be induced to admit, one of these days, that Bombay is really *urbs prima in India*—perhaps!

However, in the meantime the Bengal Chamber evinces a strong inclination to preserve one of the anomalies of the old Corporation viz., the General Committee. It thinks "that a strong General or Managing Committee should be one of the three coordinate authorities, and that two-thirds of its members should be appointed by the Corporation, and one-third by the Local Government." At first sight it may appear strange that the Bengal Chamber, which has never exhibited itself as an advocate of democratic forms of Government, should express its fondness for a committee of which the majority would be representative of the hateful elected Commissioners; but the explanation is that in practice the General Committee was never so democratic as it has been supposed to be. It has been dominated by all kinds of queer factors, and has always been, as a matter of fact, an extremely unpopular body. The Bengal Chamber probably hopes that, with a General Committee, the popular element on the Corporation would fare no better, under the new regime than it does at present—if as well.

It need hardly be said that the Chamber is against any idea of increasing the number of Commissioners. It considers 50 quite enough—too many, I daresay, if it spoke out its thoughts perfectly frankly. However, it admits the superiority of Bombay—don't forget that!

ANOTHER INEXPENSIVE DEATH.

I must confess I view such cases as that of the Alexandra Jute Mill assistant, who has just been fined Rs. 150 for inflicting injuries upon a paint mistri at the mill which caused his death, with very great misgiving. The judgment of the subdivisional officer, Mr. Drummond, sets out the facts with a clearness which no one can mistake. It may be that the blow which led to the fatal result was not a very hard one, but whether it was hard or not it ought never to have been struck, and the ultimate effect of its being inflicted was that the unfortunate man died almost immediately. The judgment showed all this quite clearly, and it incidentally showed that the accused man behaved with the most cynical callousness when confronted with the results of his own rashness. He said that the dying man was only shamming, although almost in the same breath he sent someone for the doctor. In his own country Mr. O'Brien would have gone to prison for at least five years on his own statement. In the present case the sub-divisional officer, after pointing out with irrefragable logic the guilt of the accused, and shaking his head solemnly over the effects of such cases upon the relations between the two communities, imposed a fine of Rs. 150! The value of human life in these parts seems to be steadily depreciating. The wretched man who lost his life left a widow and family, and the trying magistrate made special reference to the fact. But for this circumstance, presumably the fine would have been smaller still. It is pleasing to know that the whole of this magnificent sum of Rs. 150 is to go to the widow—if it is recovered!

LORD CARMICHAEL'S VISIT.

Lord Carmichael has come and gone. In the course of his one day's stay in the capital he managed to put in an afternoon at the Barrackpur Races, and two evenings at the Bioscope, but if the idea was to lead people to believe that his sole object in coming was to plunge into a giddy round of dissipation it has certainly not been gained. One rather wild rumour is that deportation is once more in the air, and that this time the deportees will be numbered not singly but in tens! This would undoubtedly flatter the perspicacity of Sir Bampfylde Fullers, and his "cane and jam" theory.

Another theory, which is less popular than the one just outlined, is that Lord Carmichael has been charged with the pleasing duty of smoothing over the Political Professor trouble at the University. One of the first persons he saw on his arrival was Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, and one of the last persons he saw before his departure was Mr Suredranath Banerjea. The former circumstance certainly lends itself to the academic theory, while latter will lend itselv to either or both!

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

There appears to be not the slightest prospect of the financial stringency in Bombay affecting Calcutta directly, but of course it must affect India generally, and so diminish the volume of trade flowing into the "premier city." Naturally the position has afforded Calcutta an opportunity of giving Bombay back a little of what it owes it; and so we find the "Statesman" holding forth upon the unwisdom of even thinking of establishing the suggested State Bank in Bombay, which, as its history shows, is so subject to panics and crises! It is certainly true that, although Calcutta has had her bad times—there was such a time only about five years ago—when a great many individuals have been hard hit, and even ruined, there was no approach to any wholesale smashes.

RIVER THIEVES.

There is, however, one source of loss which has latterly become very rife in Calcutta, and which you in Bombay fortunately miss. The swift and silent river Hooghly constitutes an unrivalled highway for gangs of criminals who have been particularly busy with the goods of piece-goods merchants. There is a quiet little innocent looking village several miles down the river, and the police have reason to believe that this place is being used as a regular cache for stolen goods. Within the past week or so several hauls have been made by the police lying in wait about mdnight, and catching dinghiwallas red-handed on their way down stream to this haunt—their craft loaded up to the gunwales with stolen piece-goods. There has always, of course, been a strong tendency for jute to disappear while in transit to Calcutta in country boats; but in such cases the theft usually arises through the manji succumbing to a sudden temptation, while the latest hauls indicate an elaborately organized system of pilfer and robbery.

THE COLD WEATHER RUSH.

The cold weather has come in like a veritable lion, not merely in regard to climatic conditions, which are very nearly perfect, but in regard to the throwing of cold-weather visitors who have come to help us to enjoy them. The Caledonia arrived on Monday, and deposited 100 guests, including twenty brides, at one hotel. The Nevasa, the latest and largest B. I. boat on the Calcutta run, came in to-day, and brought another huge lot. The old cry of want of space is once more being upraised. The large numbers of new houses and flats that are being built on all sides appear to do no more than just keep abreast of the perpetual increase in the numbers competing for them.

NO "OPENING DAY."

I suppose even in Bombay you know what "Opening Day" is. Well, if you don't, I may say that it is,—or rather was—the formal inauguration of the cold weather activities of the Calcutta Golf Club. It invariably took place on the first Saturday in November, and the procedure was always the same. A sumptuous tiffin was served—free—at the Pavilion at one o'clock, and ample justice was always done to it. Then when members had eaten—and drunken, *bien entendu*—they were turned out, and invited to compete for two medals, one of which was specially set apart for **"duffers."** Some fearful and wonderful scores used to be sent in, but on the other hand, many of the cards returned were, considering the tiffin, "no' that bad," as the members themselves would say.

Last year the tiffin was converted from being a free beanfeast into a subscription affair, and it is possible that this circumstance, in the eyes of its thrifty patrons, has been the ruin of it. At all events, it has been done away with this year, and so has the "Opening Day." According to the card of fixtures just issued by the Royal Golf Club the season really begin towards the end of next month, when the Indian Championship will be competed for Apart from all considerations attaching to free tiffins, etc., I have no doubt the reason for the change is to be found in the practical desertion of the Maidan by all serious golfers for the new course at Tollygunge. The time is doubtless rapidly approaching when the military authorities will evict the Maidan golfer from his holding altogether—a privilege which he has enjoyed for nearly ninety years. For, although many people may not be aware of it, the Calcutta Golf Club is one of the most ancient in the world.

PUNJAB FINANCIAL CRISIS.

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GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION FORESHADOWED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

In connection with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's recent sympathetic utterances on the financial crisis in the Punjab, assurances are forthcoming of the practical co-operation of the Government in the situation.

Mr. Langley, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Punjab, has met the Directors of leading Indian banks and given them to understand that the Bank of Bengal is ready to render financial assistance to all banks worked on sound lines on the strength of approved securities which may be other than Government promissory notes.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" observes that Government always keeps large balances at the Bank of Bengal at a time like the present, special care would naturally be taken that these balances were adequate.

INSPECTION OF KHALSA COLLEGE.

Yesterday Sir Michael O'Dwyer inspected the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and received an address rfom the Sikh community. In reply His Honor advised greater union and harmony amongst the Sikhs, for want of which the Khalsa College is suffering, the Committee being split up into a number of factions and thus failing to win the confidence of the Sikh Chiefs and people as a whole.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER AT LAHORE.

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(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

In connection with the public arrival of Sir Michael O'Dwyer at Lahore to-morrow morning the Maharaja of Patiala, the Rajas of Nabha Jhind, Bilaspur and Chamba and the Nawab of Maler Kotta have come to Lahore, and together with the Rajas of Mandi and Faridkot, who are now resident here, will be at the railway station to welcome His Honor.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

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MR. AMIR ALI'S POSITION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It would not be out of place, I believe, to ventilate my views on the subject of the present dispute between the leaders of the Mahomedan League, in view of the fact that I was for some years connected with the London All-India Moslem League as its Honorary Secretary and I therefore trust you will be so good as to extend to me the hospitality of your columns.

In my opinion, the dispute which has arisen between the London Branch of the Moslem League and the Central League is undoubtedly very undignified and prejudicial to the best interests of the Mahomedan community both in England and in India.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Ameer Ali is at the bottom of the mischief. Possessed of no qualities essential for the leadership of large and influential community and carried away by ideas of self-importance, his ambition to dominate the League and to be the dictator-general to the Moslem world, is simply preposterous. There are men in the community far abler than Mr. Ameer Ali to be the political leaders who would guide the destinies of the community in the proper channels, and, though it is impossible not to concede to Mr. Ameer Ali the tribute of admiration, for his literary culture, as a political Guru of the Mahomedans, he is what I may call a square man in the round hole. I have known Mr. Ameer Ali personally for many years and I have come into the closest contact with him, and having been not only the Secretary of the London All-India League but even Mr. Ameer Ali's private and personal secretary. I am therefore in a position to gauge his merits as a man and as a leader much more accurately than most men could do and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that Mr. Ameer Ali is fit for anything but the leadership of the Mahomedan community.

Candour bids me say that it would be nothing less than a misfortune for the Indian Mahomedans if Mr. Ameer Ali were allowed to preside over the political destinies of the Mahomedans at any time in future. His narrow conservative views are altogether out of date and not at all in consonance with the new spirit that has animated the Mahomedans of India.

The recent dissensions between the Secretary of the Central League and Mr. Ameer Ali were due entirely to the latter's failure to grasp the importance of the present political situation in India so far as it affects the Mahomedan community. The political dinner referred to in Mr. Wazir Hasan's letter to Mr. Ameer Ali was not the real cause of the dissension because it is an incontrovertible fact that Mr. Ameer Ali himself had attended many political dinners. To quote only a few of these, I would beg to remind your readers of the dinner that was given in honour of Sir William Wedderburn at the Westwinster Palace Hotel at which Mr. Ameer Ali was present. Then again at the luncheon given in honour of Mr. Ameer Ali by Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, the former had responded to the toast. Both these functions were of a political character and important political speeches were made thereat touching the East African and other political problems affecting the interests of Hindus and Mahomedans alike.

The main reason of the present split in the Mahomedan League, as far as my knowledge of the whole affair goes, is nothing but personal jealousy on the part of Mr. Ameer Ali towards Mr. Wazir Hasan. As regards the connection between the Central League in India and its Branch in London, any man of common sense would admit that the London League being only a Branch of the Central League should conform to all the instructions from India. But as a matter of fact, Mr. Ameer Ali always acted in the most high-handed and autocratic manner, imposing his own will upon all around him and trying to be Sir Oracle of the Moslem India in matters social as well as political. The chief reason of this attitude on the part of Mr. Ameer Ali was due to the fact that the London Branch was not financed wholly by the Central League and this inability on the part of the latter is what is referred to by Mr. Wazir Hasan when he says in his letter that "if the Central League has starved you, it has been compelled no less to starve itself." Practically the London League did not require any help from the Head Office in India as the former was liberally financed by H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khoja Sir Salimulla, Nawab of Dacca, the Raja of Mehmedabad, Khan Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdri, Mr. A. M. Jiwanji and others. Inspite of the liberal help received from these gentlemen the London Branch made no scruple to obtain from the Central League in India an annual contribution of £50 which really it did not need. Considering these facts, I do not see any reason why the London League should look forward for any pecuniary help from the Central League and it seems to me a preposterous claim of Mr. Ameer Ali that the London League should obtain from the Central League a sum of £1,800 a year. My own experience of the work of the London Branch tells me that the amount required by Mr. Ameer Ali is absurdly exorbitant unless it is intended by that gentleman to hold balls and such other social entertainments in London for the benefit of the Mahomedan community resident in London.

In conclusion, I would like to observe that Mr. Ameer Ali's resignation of the London Branch of the League is not by any means a misfortune for the Indian Mahomedans. He was undoubtedly a bar to the progress of the Moslems in India in the field of politics. His extreme conservative views coupled with strong desire for self-advancement even at the sacrifice of the interests of his community block the way to the realization of those new political ambitions that have been stirring the hearts of the Mahomedans of India for the unification of the Indian Empire by the Mahomedans and the Hindus being brought closer together by the ties of common interests and common hopes and aspirations for a place in the "comity of nations."

Bombay 7th November, 1913.

Yours etc.,

M. T. KADERBHOY.

MRS. BESANT EXPLAINS.

◆

VIGOROUS REPLY TO MADRAS JUDGE.

HAVE DONE EVERYTHING TO CARRY OUT HIGH COURT'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

In the course of a reply to Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer's letter published in the "Hindu," Mrs. Annie Besant writes:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer is pleased to say that I have shown a want of proper respect for the pronouncements of the constituted tribunals of the country and the absence of any anxiety to obey their mandates. But the Hon. Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer's statement is not in consonance with fact.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bakewell's judgment did not give me time to get to England and back before the date fixed for the delivery of the boys; but as soon as the court of appeal enlarged the time I went to England and saw the boys, only to be met with a blank refusal to return, and I followed out to the letter the advice of Sir Robert Finlay and Mr. Cozens Hardy, K.C., as to the steps I ought to take to obey the Court's order. I withdrew all financial support from the minors, provided money for their return and brought before the Court their affidavits and letters, as well as those of their legal adviser. These have not yet been read in the Court as the matter was adjourned, but that is only an additional reason why the Hon. Justice should refrain from comment.

So far as the present decision is concerned, I sent off Mr. Graham Pole at once to carry the order of the Court to the minors and I have instructed my lawyers in London to apply to the Court of Chancery to give me power to carry out the order of the Court here. What right has the Hon. Justice to prejudice me in possible proceedings for contempt by making the unjustifiable statement that I am showing a want of proper respect to the Court?

I spare neither money nor trouble in the effort to do what it ordered and at least a judge of the High Court might refrain from comment until the Court has declared that I am resisting it. The Court is placed in a most difficult position when one of its members prejudges its decision. It is a very cruel thing thus to hamper my attempts to obey the Court and most seriously to prejudice my case. I have also offered to recognise the father as the guardian appointed by the Court and to provide money for the boys' stay in England and their university education under conditions to be agreed on and if this be accepted I offer to waive my right of appeal.

GOPA ASHTMI DAY AT CAWNPORE.

◆

GREAT HINDU SACRED COW FESTIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

Yesterday was Gopa Ashtmi Day when Hindus worship and feed cows. With permission of the district authorities it was arranged by the Cawnpore, Gorakshni Sabha, in accordance with the practice of former years, to take out cows in procession through the principal streets of the Hindu quarters of the town in celebration of this religious festival. The Hindus closed their shops for the day, some of the Mahomedan shopkeepers following suit in sympathy. The cows handsomely clad were taken in procession to Gowshala in old Cawnpore where a large crowd had assembled. An attempt was made to give a political colour to the gathering by the proposal that telegrams should be sent to the authorities on behalf of the Sabha praying for the release of the Ajodhia prisoners and prevention of cow sacrifice at Ajodhia. The President of the Sabha discountenanced these proposals and suggested that a separate meeting should be called to discuss matters which had nothing to do with the religious festival of the day, and he brought the proceedings to a close shortly afterwards. The crowd that remained passed certain resolutions connected with the Ajodhia affair after the prominent members of the Managing Committee of the Sabha had left the meeting.

PENITENTIARY REFORMS.

◆

STUDY OF THE THREE R'S. ADVOCATED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

With a view to provide for the education of convicts the Madras Government in 1911, directed that a system of instruction confined to reading, writing and arthmetic should be introduced tentatively into three selected jails, viz:—the Penitentiary and Central jails at Cannanore and Rajahmundry. Reports on the working of the system since received from the Superintendents of those jails show, that the experiment has been attended with success, and Government has therefore directed that similar arrangements for giving instruction should be introduced into the remaining first class central jails in the Persidency. The system followed at Rajahmundry jail is in the view of the Director of Public Instruction well suited to the requirements, and Government consider that it may be adopted with advantage elsewhere.

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(SUAVITER)

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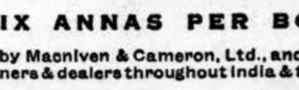

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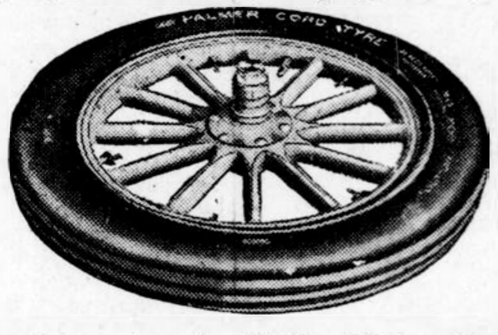

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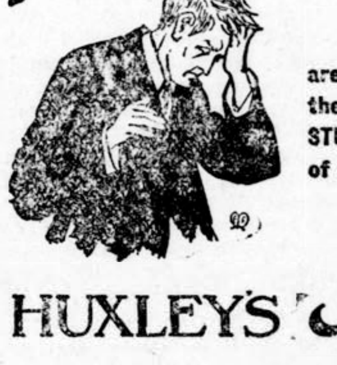

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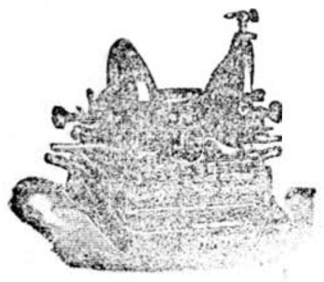

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MAN'S PEDIGREE.

◆

PRIDEFUL FEELING OF LONG DESCENT.

When another skull of prehistoric man is discovered the announcement always takes popular interest captive; but when the instant question—How old is it?—has been answered the interest does not long survive, writes E.S.G. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The answer to the question is never very positive; but the larger the figures the greater the satisfaction experienced appears to be. Why this should be so is not at first sight easy to see; but perhaps it is the reaction against the narrow limits of age which domatic theology once imposed; perhaps, on the other hand, it is nothing more than the prideful feeling of long descent. In recent years there has been a tendency to extend the period of man's sojourn. Sir Ray Lankester, after accepting 150,000 years as the measure of the antiquity of implements and weapons which were incontrovertibly the work of palaeolithic man, appears to be willing to add another 150,000 years on the strength of other implements—the so-called eoliths—which do not inspire confidence that is so universal. This estimate, however, falls 200,000 years short of the half-million which has casuallyj been assigned to the Pattdown skull.

Even the half-million years of the Pittdown man does not represent the limit of conjecture. All the fossil human skulls which have been unearthed have been found in the strata belonging to the geologic period known as the Pleistocene. The ages of the Pleistocene deposits have been variously calculated, but the geologist who has given the closest attention to the question, and whose calculations, based in the glacial deposits of Europe, will best bear scrutiny, is Penck. Penck believes that this geologic period—during which the ice cap flowed down over Europe nearly to the Mediterranean, and retreated and flowed again several times—was at least half a million years old, perhaps a million and a half. Here, then, appears to be limiting possibility of the Age of Man, a million and a half years; though one may remark that very frequently when a "new" fossil skull is discovered an attempt is made to date it back to the epoch before the Pleistocene the Pliocene. These attempt are usually far from warmly received, and have, indeed, provoked a species of reprisal, which takes the form of suggesting that the "ancient" man's remains must have been buried by his friends.

PRE-PLEISTOCENE MAN.

The best instance of a possible pre-Pleistocene man was that of the skeleton found last century in Java, the well-known Pithecanthropus. But the latest examination of the new evidence collected in Java by an expedition dtspatched from Berlin appears conclusive on the point that Pithecanthropus was included, like all his possible relatives at Neanderthal, at Le Moustiers, at Heidelberg, at Spy, at Gibraltar, at Piltdown, and elsewhere in Europe in the Pleistocene period. It must also be said of Pithecanthropus that he appears to resemble an ape more than a man. He was the best ape rather than the best man of his time, and therefore, even if he be proved to be a Pliocene relic, on could not have assigned more than a million and a half years to man on the strength of the theory. That appears then to be the inextensible limit, unless we are to dally with an assertion once made provocatively by the late Professor Adam Sedgwick that he saw no reason why man should not be contemporaneous with the whole extent of the Age of Mammals. That would give him three million years in which to have develop into his present intellectual stature.

But these questions of chronology are of secondary interest to the palaeontologists, to whom nearly every skull presents a series of searching problems on the relationships between these ancient men, and the degree of development reached by them. Thus the interest of the Piltdown skull arises not from the fact that it is the skull of an earlier man than the beetle-brained Neanderthal savage, but that he may have been a more intelligent man, a man with a bigger brain-case. Here, however, arises one of those nice points which occupy years of argument, and fill the shelves with controversial literature. The size and shape of the skull which Mr. Charles Dawson found this year at Piltdown in Sussex can be arrived at only by putting the pieces together like a jig-saw puzzle—a puzzle with some of the pieces missing.

CRANIAL CAPACITY.

In putting them together, especially in giving the proper place and angle to the two isde-bones of the skull, the rather damaged parietal bones, it is possible to arrive at two results as to what was the exact shape of missing area at the top of the skull. Therefore, the size of the contents, of the skull, and the amount of space available for the brain, become open to dispute. Dr. A. S. Woodward gives this ancient man only 1,070 cubic centimeters of cranial capacity, which is very low, though not lower than that of the lately extinct Tasmanian. But Professor Keith's reconstruction, assigning 1,500 cubic centimetres to Mr. Dawson's "Eoanthropus," is more than respectable.

But in either case Eoanthropus resembled modern man more than either Neanderthal man or the other equally or more ancient type, the Heidelberg man. The chief of the problems before the palæontologists are therefore, the lines of decent. At present the most plausible theory is that an undiscovered race gave birth to two lines of decent, one of which led through Eoanthropus to ourselves; the other of which though the Heidelberg and Neanderthal men became extinct.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT'S DOORS CLOSED.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

The doors of Mr. Harbhagwan Jamnadas, a Shikarpur country piece-goods merchant at Karachi, were found closed to-day. No explanatory notice is posted. The firm has an agency in Bombay.

TRUE DOG STORIES.

◆

CURIOSITIES OF CANINE CUNNING AND SAGACITY.

The following interesting selection of Dog Stories appears in "The Referee":—

Going up Denmark Hill one Sunday morning, I saw two dogs trotting along—a big black retriever and a small terrier. They turned in at the gate of one of the big houses and ran up the steps to the front door, where they stood barking for about a minute. No one came. Then the big dog raised himself on his hind egls, took the knocker in his teeth, raised it, and let go. There was one loud knock; someone came and opened the door, and the two dogs coolly trotted in.

W. A. B. (Clapham).

* * * *

A collie dog went every morning to fetch the letters. The postman tied them up for him, and, having brought them in, he always lay down and waited while his master read them. On one occasion, however, the dog turned round and left the room again at once. He returned soon, with one more letter in his mouth. It was one he had dropped on the road home, and, knowing he would be unable to pick it up with the others still in his mouth, he went on with those he had and returned for the dropped one.

A. B. (Croxley Green).

* * * *

I made a terrier friend during an August visit, spending hours throwing an old croquet ball along the lawn for his delight in racing it. The game ended, I always put the ball beyond his reach in a recess in a wall. A year passed, I came again. "Vic" welcomed me uproariously; instantly and vociferously led me through the house and garden to the wall. The ball went hurling along the grass. "Vic" fled after it in ecstasy, burying his teeth in it, rolling and groaning for sheer joy. No one had touched the ball since my previous visit.

M. M. G. B. (Cranford).

* * * *

A terrier belonging to two maiden ladies had been trained to fetch their work, their slippers when they came in, the post on its arrival, etc., and, being very intelligent, he often anticipated their wants. One evening a stranger called on business and seemed in no hurry to leave. The dog got bored and restless, and finally, giving up hope, he gravely fetched first the visitor's hat and then his stick—a broad hint which the stranger thoroughly appreciated and took!

W. W. (Earl's Court).

* * * *

The most curious incident in my experience regarding dogs occurred this week. After casting my fishing-line into the sea and burying the "frame" in the beach, I found a piece of wood, which I threw several times for my water spaniel to fetch, afterwards moving a few yards away to attend another line attached to a groyne. A few minutes elapsed, when I espied my cute canine companion dragging my "frame" up the beach, and, to my astonishment, found he had landed a fine dogfish.

F. J. W. (Sandgate).

* * * *

One of our brainiest dogs was Spicer. It was part of his day's work to fetch the newspaper from the front door to the breakfast table. In return for this service he received a biscuit. One day the paper-boy failed us, and "Spi" waited in vain at the letter-box. Rushing out at the first opportunity, he made for the "pitch" of a newsvendor who supplied folk bound cityward with their papers. He seized the first that came to mouth, and, regardless of the salesman's cries, made for home—and his reward. Although an unusual paper for us to take, we paid Spicer his due.

F. C. T. (Paddock Wood).

* * * *

During a blizzard in Devonshire several sheep were dug out of deep snowdrifts after a sheep-dog had indicated their whereabouts by scracthing and sniffing. They were put in a linhay and fed daily with roots. One at a time, the dog rolled a few turnips over the cliff's edge each feeding-time, and as no sheep were missing the farmer was somewhat puzzled. The snow cleared and with it the mystery. A neighbour's bullock had slipped or walked over the cliff, getting lodged some feet below, and had been kept alive for several days by this clver, sagacious, devoted dog.

N. B. (Kingsbridge).

* * * *

I have a Manchester terrier, two years old. He will on my arrival home bring his lead to the front door to be taken out. On coming home one evening, I inadvertently left my keys in the front door, and while sitting reading he commenced to bark and run along the passage to the front door. I opened the door, found no one there and the outer gate closed. Upon resuming my reading he again commenced his barking, but on opening the door a second time I saw my keys, took them out, and the dog was pacified.

E. R. (Southsea).

* * * *

A few years ago I let the upper part of my house, and my dog (an Irish terrier) every Monday morning would go upstairs, enter one of the rooms occupied by my tenants, take the rent-book off a shelf and then take it to my tenant, receive the money come down to me with the book and rent (which was placed inside), wait until I had receipted it, and then return with the receipted book. This he did on every Monday morning for three years regularly, and never once made a mistake in the day!

L. W. (Leytonstone).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief, will arrive in Karachi by special train on Monday morning at eight o'clock and will at once hold a review of all the troops in the Garrison, on the General Parade Ground. He will then go round all the lines, and later in the day will drive to Keamari and embark on the R. I. M. S. Hardinge for Bombay.

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BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
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4 Cyl. 12 H. P. 70 x 140.
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Panhard type automatic Carburettor.
Four speeds forward one reverse.

Foot and hand brake, independent from each other, acting on the rear wheels.

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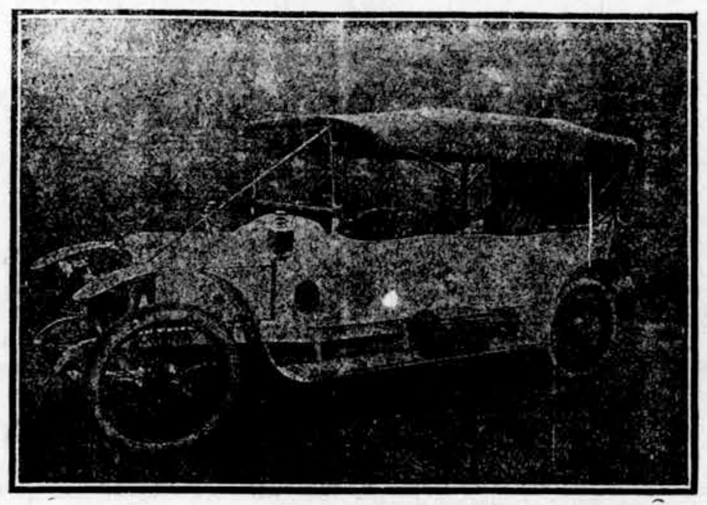

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Luxurious five Seated Torpedo.

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Five Lamps and Horn.

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